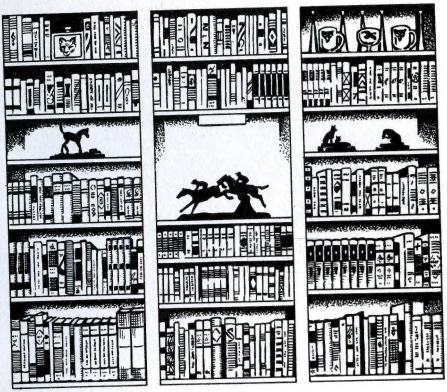
J. E. B. Mayor.



John Hilton
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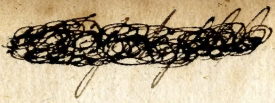

GRATI FALISCI Cynegeticon.

OR,

A Poem of Hunting

BY

Gratius the *Faliſcian.*

ENGLISHED
And
ILLUSTRATED

By *Chriſtopher Waſe* Gent.

Nieſs de Ort. & Occ. L L.

GRATIUS aurei & Latiniſſimi ſeculi poëta.

London Printed for *Charles Adams*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop at the ſigne of the *Talbot* neare St. *Dunſtans* Church in *Fleet Street*. 1654.

SILVARUM. REGNATORI.
EQVUM. DOMITORI.
MUSARUM. SPEI
NOBILITATIS. PIGNORI.
LÆTO. JUVENTUTIS. PRINCIPI.

GULIELMO. HERBERTO.
D. DE. *CARDIF.*

COMITIS. DE. *PENBROKE.*
ET. *MONTEGOMERY.*
FILIO. NATU. MAXIMO.

GRATIUM. FALISCUM.
EX. LATINO. ANGLUM.
HUMILLIME. PORRIGIT.

C. W.

Illustrissime Domine,

EVenit iis qui pueritiam nondum excesserunt, ut studere nimis quam laboriosum opinentur, ludant verò etiam laboriosius. In campis quidem curritur: esuritur: sititur: algetur: æstuatur: Quid item agitur in ludo literario? Sedetur. Aut legendus liber. Aut prælegentis vox cum silentio audienda. Aut deniq; stylus exercendus. Magnæ scilicet molestiæ! Optarem verò (mi Domine) ut tua indoles altiùs quàm pro

ætate ſapiat, & ut ipſe rectæ inſtitutioni obſequutus veras opiniones ante diem aſſequaris. Quamobrem non indignum putavi & (quæ tibi eſt inſita comitas) non ingratum habebis ut hic rei venaticæ quàm elegans autor tibi comes accedat. Habes in omnia paratum officia clientem. Siquidem ubi otium ad ſilvas allicit, hoc præeunte, doctiùs venaberis. Rurſum ubi negotij ratio in ſcholam vocat, & hic idem te minimè deſeret; & ipſe illi intentus ſtudebis amænius: ita enim mirâ fide literas voluptate, voluptatem literis temperat, ut & ubique delecteris, nec uſquam ceſſes: unde ſua menti conſtet ſanitas, & juſtum corpori accedat

cedat robur: quorum utrumq; mihi erit ſummæ, dum res ſinit, curæ; & uſque quidem in flagrantibus votis quoad vixero.

Ill^me D^ne

D^nationis tuæ Ill^mæ

Humilis, Fidelis,

ſtudioſus Servus.

Ch. WASI.

On my Worthy Friend The Authour.

THus by the Musique we may know
when noble witts a Hunting go
Through groves that on Parnassus grow.

The Muses all the Chase adorne,
My Friend on Pegasus is borne,
And young Apollo winds the horne.

Having old Gratius in the wind,
No pack of Critiques e're could find,
Or he know more of his own mind.

Here huntſmen with delight may read
How to chuſe Dogs for ſent or ſpeed,
And how to change and mend the breed.

What armes to uſe, or nets to frame,
Wild beaſts to combat or to tame,
With all the Myſtery's of that game.

But (worthy friend) the face of warr
In ancient times does differ farr
From what our fiery battels are.

Nor is it like (ſince powder knowne)
That man ſo cruell to his owne
Should ſpare the race of Beaſts alone.

No quarter now, but with the Gun
Men wait in trees from Sun to Sun
And all is in a moment done.

And

And therefore we expect your next
Should be no Comment but a Text
To tell how moderne Beasts are vext.

Thus would I farther yet engage
Your gentle Muse to court the age
With somewhat of your proper rage.

Since none do's more to Phœbus owe,
Or in more languages can show
Those arts which you so early know.

Edmund Waller.

A Preface to the Reader.

HEre is an antient Latine Poet contemporary with *Virgil* and *Ovid*; who bore an high esteem in that pure age, when the greatest Wits flourish'd, and Poetry underwent the severest Judges, such as would not allow of a mediocrity in that Art. His style is every where concise, chast, and florid. I cannot any way better match it, then to say it may come into comparison with a Georgique of *Virgil*: it treats near upon the same subject, and amounts to the same quantity, or thereabouts, for the number of Verses. In this comparison, I would not be thought to depresse *Virgil*, for whom I have a deserved esteem, but to assert *Gratius* into a just degree of reputation, among those who are yet unacquainted with what Character they should set upon this Poet, who hath not been ordinary amongst us; this censure I doubt not will be verify'd to them, when they shall take the pains to look over the work it self, which is so small as it will not require the expence of much leisure. *Ovid* likewise will avouch

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the ſame. The laſt Elegy of his 4th Book *De Ponto* is an excellent piece, in wh ch are regiſtred all the wits of his age: more durably through the Monuments of his laſting verſes, then if they had been inſerted into a Chronicle to have been preſerv'd in the Capitoll. In that Elegy he ranks this Poet with *Virgil.*

Tityrus, antiquas & erat, qui paſceret herbas:
Aptáq; venanti Gratius arma daret.

He ſeems indeed to have come neareſt to him preciſely in Age, as it appears, he doth in matter and ſtyle. And I am confident that there is none who are either active or Studious, but will be entertain'd with his Muſique, or Art: and thoſe accompliſh'd perſons who have wedded both thoſe qualities ſo rarely competible in one breſt, will be throughly ſenſible of the Harmony of his Expreſſions.

Yet particularly this matter ſeems to be proportion'd to the ſpirits of youth. That Age (as is obſerv'd) *Gaudet equis, canibúſque & aprici gramine campi*, which noble induſtry ſurely is to be regulated and moderated in them, but not extinguiſh'd. There are diverſe Authors which are but Incendiaries of irregular deſires, eaſe and vanity

ty in that flexible age. The ſubject of this Poem is not of thoſe *Hiſtoriæ peccare docentes* (as *Horace* ſaith.) Theſe might be remov'd from thoſe years of purity; and the inſenſible corruption which flows from them would be ſtopp'd. Others enflame the hot ſpirits of young men with roving ambition, love of War, and ſeeds of anger. But the exerciſe of Hunting neither remits the mind to ſloth and ſoftneſſe, nor (if it be us'd with moderation) hardens it to inhumanity; but rather enclines men to acquaintance and ſociableneſſe. It is no ſmall advantage to be enur'd to bear hunger, thirſt and wearineſſe from ones Child-hood, to take up a timely habit of quitting ones bed early, and loving to ſit faſt upon a horſe. What innocent and naturall delights are they, when he ſeeth the day breaking forth, thoſe bluſhes and Roſes which Poets and Writers of Romances onely paint, but the Huntſman truly courts? when he heareth the chirping of ſmal birds pearched upon their dewie boughs, when he draws in that fragrancy of the Paſtures and coolneſs of the Aire? How jolly is his ſpirit when he ſuffers it to be imported with the noyſe of Bugle Hornes, and the Baying of Hounds, which leap up and play round about him!

No-

Nothing does more recreate the mind, ſtrengthen the limbs, whet the ſtomack, and clear up the ſpirit when it is overcaſt with gloomy cares, from whence it comes, that theſe delights have merited to be in eſteem in all Ages, and even amongſt barbarous Nations by their Lords, Princes, and higheſt Potentates. Then it is admirable to obſerve the naturall inſtinct of enmity and cunning, whereby one beaſt being as it were confederate with man, by whom he is maintain'd, ſerves him in his deſignes upon others. A curious mind is exceedingly ſatisfy'd to ſee the game fly before him, and after that hath withdrawn it ſelfe from his ſight, to ſee the whole line where it hath paſs'd over with all the doublings and croſs-works which the amazed beaſt hath made, recover'd again, and all that maze wrought out by the intelligence which he holds with Dogs; this is moſt pleaſant, and as it were a maſter-piece of Naturall Magique; Which in this Author is amply ſet down in great variety. Afterwards what Triumph is there to return with Victory and Spoiles, having a good title both to his meat and repoſe. Neither muſt it be omitted, that herein there is an eſpeciall need to hold a ſtrict reine over our affections, that this

this pleasure, which is allowable in its season, may not entrench upon other domesticall affairs. We must consider, that it wasts much time, and although it have its own praise, being an honest recreation, and exercise; yet it is not of the noblest parts of life. There is great danger lest wee bee transported with this pastime, and so our selves grow wild, haunting the Woods till wee resemble the Beasts which are Citizens of them, and by continual conversation with dogs become altogether addicted to Slaughter and Carnage, which is wholly dishonorable, being a servile employment. For as it is the priviledge of man, who is endued with reason, and authorised in the Law of his Creation to subdue the Beasts of the field, so to tyrannize over them is plainly brutish.

In reading this present Poet, those which have a favour to Hunting will be much affected to see both the History and the Antiquities of it. *Xenophon* hath indeed describ'd the manner of the Greek Hunting: and *Oppian* about two Ages after our Poet hath written a Poem expressly of this Art, being a great imitator of *Gratius*, as is observed by *Vlitius*, who hath likewise promis'd to illustrate with notes the whole Cycle of the Greek Cynegeticall

ticall Authours. Now those which are curious Artisans doe not content themselves that they have attain'd to so great perfection in their Art, but are extreamly pleas'd to look back and reflect upon the periods and steps whereby that Art hath made its graduall progresse; if perchance by comparing the former with the latter even the present state of it may be advanc'd. Neither will this be gathered only out of writings, it may be much clear'd if we resort to divers *Bassi rilievi* of *Trajans* Pillar. With those things which *Perier* hath recover'd out of other Antiquities touching the same subject, on which *P. Bellonius* hath subjoyned his learned Notes. For later helps, excellent are the pictures and cutts of that famous Florentine Painter and Sculptor *Antonio Tempesta*: He hath rarely express'd the Armes and Instruments with the Game and spoiles, and Boscage worke, and whatsoever else belongs to this Art.

Here it may not be unfit to advertise the Reader, that this book though it was before prais'd for its authority and purenesse of that antient age, hath likewise the commendation of a new song, having been never before printed in *England*. Where one may justly wonder what may have

been the occaſion that a polite and claſſicall Poet treating of the whole Method of the Hunting in his own age, ſhould have been ſo long unlook'd into, unregarded, and unſought for in our Land, which is ſo great a Miſtreſſe of Hunting, and no ſmall friend to learning: both which will be allowed us by our unpartiall neighbours; or if any ſhould demurre to allow them unto us, I would uſe onely this demonſtration to evince it to him, and as it were lay it before his eyes by leading him to that multitude of Forreſts, Chaſes, and Parks which are all over the Land: And in like manner on the other ſide, to thoſe Illuſtrious Univerſities, Schools and Colledges, where ſumptuous Edifices & large endowments have been eſtabliſh'd for the encouragement of thoſe who ſet themſelves apart to the ſtudy of Arts, and true Wiſdom, ſurpaſſing any other Nation both in the former and latter. Poſſibly the rareneſſe of *Copy*, and the little mention which hath been made of him through the ſucceſſion of following writers; was the chief occaſion that we little admir'd what we could hadly have notice of. But there are now ſome eight years ſince this Author hath been ſet out by *Janus Vlitius* a Dutchman: who although he is not of our

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Country, yet gives this account of that which mov'd him, being a man of the gown to meddle with hunting; that while he was in *England* upon publique affairs, he went down into the Country to ſpend one winter, in which hee had leaſure; where hee convers'd with ſome young Gentlemen, in whoſe company twice a week he hunted all that Winter with ſo great content, that the ſeaſon otherwiſe unpleaſant was paſt, before he perceiv'd how it went; here he examin'd the difficult paſſages of *Xenophon*, *Gratius*, and *Oppian*, which were beſt reſolv'd by evident experience. In all this wee may ſee that hee own's *England* to have been the School from which he took the dictates of thoſe learned Commentaries.

Let the Reader be adviſ'd of this piece of Dutch Orthography, that Vlitius *is a tryſyllable,* Vli--ti--us. Vli *being pronounc'd by v. conſonant as we do the* Vly *or* Fly, *a point at the Mouth of the Texell.*

Æquoreis Vliti non inficiande Batavis
Si decorant civem mens proba, culta manus.
Anglus ago grates, tibi quas non invidus orbis
Debebit, doctus ponere jura feris.

Cinge

Cinge comas quer u, servatus Gratius ambit
Vt de se merita fronde tegare caput.
Retibus, et pinnis, pediciis instructus, & hastâ,
Et cane cinctus eques jam nova bella parat.
O ego si quicquam tentato in carmine possem!
Si mihi Pieriæ vena saliret aquæ!
Jane meo (si fortè) tulisses munere primum
Laudatos Belgas inter habere locum.
Sed me Musa fugit, Grantam pudet hujus alumni,
Et cœptis studiis otia rapta queror.
Accipe quod faveam, tenues de pectore laudes
Deprompsi, tacitæ cætera mentis erunt.
Te nemus omne canet: resonabilis accinet Echo
Parnassusque biceps, Caucaseumque jugum.
Nequicquam Momus latratibus obstrepet, ultro
Sub tua signa venit quicquid ubique Canum est.

I cannot so readily assign what is the cause that since this setting him forth, and so learned notes with him, he hath not yet obtain'd a name amongst us. Onely much may be imputed to our minds, being possess'd with particular

ticular ſollicitudes, by reaſon of our civill diſ-orders. If this Author were read with ſo due attention and diligent inſpection, into thoſe notes as would give a ſufficient under-ſtanding of his work, it would entertain the Reader with great delight. But we do not love to take much pains. Very few will give themſelves the trouble to look upon large diſquiſitions, and turn upon every occaſion to the latter end of a Book to find them. We can ſometimes afford to turn our eye upon ſhort marginall Annotations; becauſe they do leſſe check our careere of reading, and the pleaſure of connecting the ſenſe and matter is not ſo much cool'd.

In this Edition of *Gratius*, I hope there is yet more done to prepare the Poem, that it may be underſtood with eaſe, and the delight of attending to the elegancies in it, rather doubled, then intermitted: by adjoyning a Tranſlation in equall conſort: wherein I ſhall have pleas'd either thoſe that have an affection to ſee our Language enrich'd with the wit of former ages: or on the other ſide, even thoſe men, whoſe inclinations do rather move to look upon the native beauties of every piece. Such men have the ſenſe of the Author in a ſtrict Metaphraſe; the whole 540. Latine verſes being rendred into a like num-

number of Engliſh. Whenſoever the matter is obſcure (as it is in many places, by reaſon of unuſuall terms) here is the whole account drawn under the eye; ſo that what was gain'd by reading large diſquiſitions, will be deliver'd in the preciſe ſumme. I have taken on me the pains, and onely the fruit will extend to all that accept it.

The work of rendring terms peculiar to any Art out of one Language into another is generally difficult, it muſt be done with inquiry; wee hardly know the terms of moſt Arts even in our Mother-Tongue; but here we muſt find them out in both, and meaſure them carefully together, that they may be adequate. This work is not eaſie; but at other times it is impoſſible to render them properly. If any man have confidence of his owne abilities & erudition, that there is no expreſſion ſo difficult which he could not put into apt Latine; let him make an aſſay upon theſe ſeverall preparations of hemp. To *ripple* it. To *brake* it. To *ſwingle* it. To *heckle* it. Or if he rely more upon his *Apollo* and Muſes, let them tranſlate theſe lines into a terſe Latine Epigramme.

And

And ye speke of the bucke the fyrste yere he is,
A Fawne soukynge on his dame, say as I you wys,
The second yere a Prycket, the thyrde yere a Sourell,
A Soure at the fourth yere, the trouth I you tell,
The fyfth yere call him a buck of the fyrst hede
The syxth year call hym a bucke and d[illegible] I you rede.

The reason of this inequality of language is, that common names are of generall imposition, but luxuriant titles are only of private combinations. We are a Nation much addicted to hunting, we particularize in the degrees of it, as Tradesmen in the work of their art: The Romans also had proper termes in their old way of hunting, which are retriv'd in this Poem: *Ulitius* hath made an *Index* of the words which are appropriated to hunting out of this Author and others, comprehended in the same volume, as he hath set it out: Here are many expressions in which the Dictionary is deficient, for those who compiled it, seem not to have digested any thing of this Poem into it; some instances shall be given

given. *Prædexter*: this in *Homers Iliads*, Πεδέξιος, one that can use both hands indifferently. *Metagon*, a Dog that drawes after a Dear, or Beast, these *Metagontes* are commended by him, because they did *taciti accedere*, which quality is describ'd in the heroicall Poem set out by Sir *William Davenant*. *Canto* 2. *Stanza* 30.

And Dogs, such whose cold secrecy was meant,
By Nature for surprise on these attend,
Wise temperate lime-hounds that proclaim no scent,
Nor harb'ring will their mouths in boasting spend.

This Dog is nam'd from the Greek ὁ μεδάγων, but another is from the Gallish *Vertragus* a Grey-hound. *Xenophon Junior Chapter* 3. αἱ δὲ ποδώκεις κύνες αἱ Κελτικαὶ κυλοῦνται μὲ ἀέρτραγοι κύνες φωνῇ τῇ Κελτῶν· ἐκ ἀπὸ ἔθνους ὅθενος καθάπερ αἱ Κρητικαὶ ἢ, Καρικαὶ, ἢ Λάκαιναι, ἀλλ' ὡς τῶν Κελτικῶν αἱ διάφοροι, ἀπὸ τοῦ φιλοπονεῖν, καὶ ἰταμαὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀξέως καὶ αἱ μικραὶ, ἀπ' ἀμφοῖν· ἔτι καὶ αὗται ἀπὸ τῆς ὠκύτητος. This was not known in the age of the great *Joseph Scaliger*, who turning this Epigramme of *Martial* into Greek Verse, mis-

renders *Vertragus* into ἐπακτὴς: as *Vlitius* hath rightly obſerv'd.

Non ſibi ſed Domino venatur Vertragus acer:
Illæſum leporem qui tibi dente feret.

Turnebus derives it from Uepopagen to bear the hare; Young *Gerardus Voſſius* from *Verdigh* nimble; he adapts his conjecture to the ſmall light which *Xenophon* ſhowes forth. *Janus Ulitius* from Uelt-paca, which (hee ſaith) in *Saxon* ſignifies *a Dog for the Champion*; all conſenting that the name and Dog came together from *Gallia Belgica*. Again, from *Petronius Canis* or *Petro*, which is a hard ſoald Dog κύων ἔυπε; from this I ſay comes the Spaniſh *un perro*, with them a common appellation for all Dogs: There are other words in this Author which are rarely found *viride feretrum*, a *Chaſſe* upon which Images and conſecrated gifts are carryed in proceſſions, being trick'd up with May and green boughes. *Tenſæ*, the charriots or *Tra n eaux* on which they are charg'd. *Sacraria* the groves whither they are born. But to go beyond all this, from hence may be drawn a faire collection of words appropriated to hunting; which words

are common amongst us, yet neither do we know the propriety of them in this juncture of sentence (for words are perfectly of different signification according to different positures in matter,

Dixeris egregie notum si Callida verbum.
Reddiderit junctura novum.) Nor on the other side, when we have occasion to expresse those signall passages in this art, are we furnished with definite tearms to signifie them in Latine, but impute that to the barrennesse of the language, which should in some measure be laid upon the narrownesse of our enquiry: observe some examples with attentivenesse. *Lustrare*, to range or beat over a place. *Legere signa intemerata vapore ferino*, to fall upon the trayle. *Turba loci quâ Canes fallunt-tur*, the doubling with which the Dogs are at a fault. *Secare spatia extera majore gyro*, to cast it about again in a great ring. *Egressus*, the making out the fault. *Accessus*, the harbouring the beast; this in Greek is called ἐυναῖα ἴχνη. *Abitus*, the unharbouring, in Greek ἴχνη δρομαῖα. *Domus ferarum*, the layre of beasts. *Terere latebras*, when they brush the Coverts. All which curiosities have been acutely observ'd by *Janus Ulitius* in one little Paragraph of the Poem, so that

I would desire the reader from this proof, to forme a right esteem of what Character is to be allowed that Commentator; by a right digesting these observations which will occure in this elegant piece, the limits of the Latine tongue will be enlarged; for there is a certain set of latine words which we have by us, they are *numerabilia*, and should all be entered into the Dictionary, as we keep a set of counters in a Box. Now these are collected from the Classicall Authors, which have come down entire to us, or by fragments; and our collection will be the fuller, when we have added the tearms of speaking properly among Wood-men. Besides, here we find *Cannabia Silva*, a Hemp-croft, *Stupea messis*, a Flax-plat, expressions which we should not have attempted, but rather have contriv'd into some more frigid tearmes, unlesse the authority of so pure an age had warranted the use of them. Now may it not be doubted, whether it can be, that much innovation should arise from so little a piece: although it should, that doubt will receive a satisfactory solution, when we consider that the subject is new, and no where professedly handled by any Roman, or writer of that exact age: It containes the whole body of

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en art ſomewhat out of the way, wherein the ſtudious or voluptuous (which two divide the Gentry of moſt nations) are wont to tread: nether is the City at all acquainted with it, ſo that little is ſpoken of it, and leſſe written of it, *Virgil* in the third of the Georgiques compriſes all his Cynegeticall inſtructions in ten verſes; here is therefore matter introduced, differing from the ordinary ſubjects of writing, ſo that it is farre from juſt occaſion of wonder, if an extraordinary matter do prompt unuſuall notions and tearms. The advancement of experience do's neceſſarily propagate new words; therefore *Pliny*, who hath written the Hiſtory of Nature, muſt needs contain a lucid catalogue of words, and is undoubtedly the beſt Dictionary, or to ſpeak more modernely, the beſt *Janua linguæ Latinæ*. Here is an art not very common, and that do's faſhion to it ſelf peculiar Inſtruments. His *Pinnatum*, called *Formido*, *Metus*, of which *Nemeſian*.

Linea quinetiam magnos circumdare ſaltus
Quæ poſſit, volucreſq; metu concludere prædas,
Digerat innexas non unâ ex alite pennas.
Namq; urſos, magnoſq; ſues, cervoſq; fugaces

Et vulpes, acresq; lupos, ceu fulmina cæli
Terrificant, liniq; vetant transcendere septum.

Afterwards he speaks of *Laquei curraces*, or a round hoop of yeughen wood made of boughs, which stood bent by force, in fashion of a Coronet, they were all stuck with Iron nayles, and wooden pins. To them was fastned a clog on the other side long and heavy; through these the *Nervus* or Pizzle of a beast was drawn, and all the engine hid in a pit: divers pits and such engines were set, that whensoever the beast trod upon any of them, the string might yeeld, and the coronet might be drawn together, to cling to the foot of the beast: This *Ulitius* observes out of the old *Xenophon*, whereby to verifie his exposion of the *Dentatæ pedicæ*. The *Moræ ferri*, are Forks which were upon their *Venabula*, which I shall more explain in reflecting upon the body of antient Hebrew hunting, with a superficiall view, which being compared with the precepts delivered in this work, will mutually illustrate each other.

Canaan was hemm'd in with deserts, There was the great *Lebanon*, and there was *Mizpeh*, and *Tabor*, and other Mountains which abounded with game; and in the Royal

all age, I beleeve, Hunting it ſelf was much frequented; for though the ſacred Hiſtory do not *ex profeſſo* take care to deliver us any thing concerning thoſe lighter recreations, yet the frequent repreſentations made by it throughout the writters of that age, do give ſome probability that it was a frequent object amongthem, and taken from the common uſe. *Davids* perſecutions are ſometimes likened to fowling, oftentimes to hunting: His enemies dig a pit for him, they ſet a ſnare to catch his feet in. No authors of human learning whoſe works yet ſurvive, make ſo much mention of ~~gins~~ as the Pſalmes have gins made: His enemies bend their bow, and make their Arrows ready upon the ſtring to ſhoot at the righteous. This was *Eſaus* Artillery. So that according to that age, Hunting was ſo inſtituted; for our Author ſpeaking of theſe two, intimates that they were courſes of an elder date, for *Ginns* ſaith he

Nam ſuit *& laqueis* aliquis *curracibus uſus*:
Cervino juſſere *magis. &c.* ———

He ſaith likewiſe for Bows and Arrows

Magnum opus et celeres quondam fecere *ſagitta.*

Davids

Davids enemies hide a net for him. *The proud have hid a ſnare for me, and cords, they have ſpread a net by the way ſide, they have ſet grins for me.* Neither was it unknown to the Jewiſh huntſmen the way of driving beaſts, by an immiſſion of fear, which is the *Formido* and *Pinnatum* here mentioned. This may give light to that place, *Iſaiah* 24. 17, 18. *Fear, and the pit, and the ſnare are upon thee O inhabitant of the earth, and it ſhall come to paſſe, that he who fleeth from the noiſe of the fear, ſhall fall into the pit, and he that commeth out of the midſt of the pit, ſhall be taken in the ſnare.* Here is the noiſe of the fear. They did antiently amaze Beaſts with Colour, Odour, ſhouting, as before, *Latratu turbabis agens*, and ---*clamore premes ad retia cervum.*

Moreover there will ariſe a very conſiderable illuſtration of ſome verſes from that which I now am about to propound: The Poet deſcribes his Bore-ſpeares in theſe verſes.

Ille etiam valido primus venabula dente
Induit, & proni moderatus vulneris iram
Omne moris excepit onus, tum ſtricta verutis
Dentibus, & geminas ſubiere haſtilia furcas.

There

There is one letter in the Hebrew Alphabet, which hath fairely preſerv'd the picture of this weapon that is here ſet down, inſomuch that it is called *Venabulum*, or *Tzadde.*

This is *litera bidens*, in which there is the *Haſtile* and *geminæ furcæ*; yet it may be ſeen with ſomewhat more plainneſſe in that character which is call'd משקיש the round, ſmall, and fair type of the Italians. Thus have we a Tradition of the figure. And indeed no marbles, no reverſes of Coines, no Medalls have preſerv'd the lively ſhape of this Boreſpear with ſo much durableneſſe, as it hath been kept by painting in this liquid Oyle and Colours.

And as the Boreſpear may be in ſome meaſure retriv'd from that Hebrew Character: ſo may the *Formido* by looking into the *Sicilian* hunting where it continues in uſe at this day. When the Nobles or Gentry are inform'd which way a herd of Dear paſſeth, giving notice to one another, they make a meeting. Every one brings with him a Croſs-bow or Long-bow, and a bundle of ſtaves. Theſe ſtaves have an Iron ſpike at the Bottom, and their head is boared with a cord drawn through

through all of them. Their length is about four foot. Being thus provided, they come to the herd, and there casting themselves about into a large ring, they surround the Deer, and then every one of them receives a peculiar stand, and there unbinding his fagot, ties the end of his cord, to the other who is set in the next station, then to support it, sticks into the ground each staffe about the distance of ten foot one from the other. Then they take out feathers which they bring with them dyed in Crimson for this very purpose, & fastned upon a thrid which they tie to the cord, so that with the least breath of wind they are whirl'd round abount. Those which keep the severall stands, withdraw, and hide themselves in the next covert. After this the chiefe Ranger enters within the line, taking with him onely some Hounds which draw after the Herd, and coming near with their cry rouse it. Upon which, the Deer fly till they come towards the line, where they turn off to the left, and still gazing upon the shining and shaking feathers, wander about it as if they were kept in with a Wall or Pale. The chief Ranger pursues, and calling to every one by name, as he passeth by their stand, cries to them that they shoot the first, third,

or

or ſixth, as he ſhall pleaſe, and if any of them miſs or ſingle out any other, then that which was aſſign'd by the Ranger, it is counted a diſgrace to him: by which means as they paſs by the ſeverall ſtations, the whole Herd is kill'd by diverſe Hands. This Relation is of undoubted truth, being receiv'd by *Joannes Pierius* from *Joan. Antonius Pollio Geloum Princeps*, and deliver'd by him in his Hieroglyphiques, Book 7. *Chap.* 6. Theſe ſtakes are of the ſame uſe with thoſe *Ancones* mention'd in our Poet, but it might ſeem that they are farther improv'd. Theſe things may be of uſe to have been premitted. The Reader may give himſelf both delight and profit, if he ſhall look upon that piece of *Hieronymus Fracaſtorius* the *Veroneſe*, which he intitles *Alcon*, or *de Curâ Canum*: alſo the Poems of *Adrian* the 6. but eſpecially if he enquire into the Edition of this Author by *Vlitius*, where hee ſhall find the Poem of *Nemeſian* written upon the ſame ſubject in the time of *Carinus* the Emperor: beſides the learned Annotations. Of theſe I have often made inſtances, wherein I might bring the Reader to be acquainted with him. But otherwiſe the whole delight of reading that Commentator hath been by me left intire to him.

For

For that which hath been effected by my own pains, let it be warranted by the courteous Character of Mr. *Rob. Creswel*, rather then that I ſhould be a worſe advocate for it.

To my learned and dear friend Mr. *C. Waſe* upon the enſuing work.

IF to reprieve an Author of that ſtate
And Anceſtry, to reſcue him from fate,
To clear him wrapt in Duſt, laid in the grave,
That he may here his reſurrection have,
Be Piety and Juſtice; I approve
(My honor'd friend) your diligence of love,
Which what it likes will with great labour raiſe,
And of the World deſerve a double praiſe,
As works of Charity wherein men do
Service to others, are their Glory too.
Your choice commends your pains, and you did find
A Poet worthy of your equall mind.
One who may make, if this they can rehearſe
Gentlemen Schollers, while they hunt in verſe.
On who has all the right that man can doe,
You ſet forth him, and noble Waller *you.*

It remains that the Reader be alike Candid, I ſhall onely beg his favour, as the Poet will deſerve his attention.

A POEM OF HVNTING,

By *GRATIVS* the Faliſcian.

GIfts of the Gods I ſing, the Hunters Arts
By *Dian's* aid. Once men rely'd on Darts,
And unadviſ'd did by bare valour drive
The woods, and wholly with ill conduct live.
After a way more neere and ſafe they try'd,
Taking thee, Reaſon, their affaires to guide;
Hence life was help'd, and the true courſe did ſhine,
And Arts they learn'd on bordering Arts to joyne.
Hence brutiſh hardineſſe was overthrown,
But God gave Arts their firſt foundation,
And propt them round. Then each his ſhare con-
Thus is Invention to full growth arriv'd. (triv'd,

When

CYNEGETICON
GRATII
FALISCI.

DOna cano divum, lætas venantibus arteis,
Auſpicio, Diana, tuo. priùs omnis in armis
Spes fuit, & nuda ſilvas virtute movebant
Inconſulti homines, vitaque erat error in omni.
Poſt alia propiore via, meliuſque profecti
Te ſociam, Ratio, rebus ſumpſere gerendis.
Hinc omne auxilium vitæ, rectuſque reluxit
Ordo: & contiguas didicere ex artibus arteis
Proferere. hinc demens cecidit violentia retro,
Sed primum auſpicium deus artibus altaq; circum
Firmamenta dedit, tum parteis quiſque ſecutus
Exegere ſuas, tetigitque induſtria finem.

A Poem of Hunting.

When life through war on Beasts was unsecure,
Diana, thou wert first pleas'd to immure
With helps, and rescue mortals from this bane;
Then all the Nymphs came flocking to thy traine;
Hundred of Fountaines, hundred nam'd of Groves,
Naiads, and Faune who pleasant Latium loves.
Th' *Arcadian* Lad, and the *Idean* Queen
By Lyons drawne, and *Sylvan* deckt with green.
I with these Guides, though thousand Beasts with-
Nor without verse will make our party good. (stood
In verse too hunting armes I will bestow,
Pursue their art; and toyles and harnesse show.
First, 'tis enjoyn'd with slender yarne to twist
The edge, and with foure threads to bind the List
That line will last, that is for service fit.
But for the nett which in the midst is knitt
Into six Tunnells wind it round, that all
The foes though troops into 'its back may fall;
Twice twenty paces that the net extend
I like, and ten full knots in height ascend

Hay's

Tu trepidam bello vitam, Diana, ferino,
Quà primam quærebat opem, dignata repertis
Protegere auxiliis, orbemque hac solvere noxa: 15
Ascivere tuo comites sub nomine divæ,
Centum omnes nemorum, centum de fontibus omnes,
Naiades, & Latii cultor qui Faunus amœni,
Mænaliusque puer, domitrixque Idea leonum
Mater, & inculto Silvanus termite gaudens. 20
His ego præsidibus nostram defendere sortem
Contra mille feras, et non sine carmine nisus,
Carmine et arma dabo venandi, et persequar artem
Armorum, cassesque, plagarumque ordiar astus.
Prima jubent tenui nascentem jungere filo 25
Limbum, et quadruplici tormento astringere limbos.
Illa operum patiens, illa usus linea longi.
Tunc ipsum medio cassem qui nascitur ore,
Per senos circum usque sinus laqueabis, ut omnem
Concipiat tergo, si quisquam est plurimus, hostem. 30
Et bis vicenos spatium prætendere passus
Rete velim, plenisque decem consurgere nodis.

Hay's of more coſt are not of greater uſe.
Cyniphian fens (doubt not) beſt flax produce,
Good fruit *Æolian* Sibylls vale do's yield
And the hemp-crop on *Tuſcans* ſunny field
Drawing a dew which the near flood do's ſend,
Where through ſtill Bowers *Tyber Latiums* friend
Slides, and ſalutes the Sea with a broad mouth;
But weake our flax is of *Faliſcian* growth,
And Spaniſh Seatab other ſervice takes,
That Linnen too which at Bubaſtian Wakes
The Morrice-dancers of Canopus weare,
Whoſe whiteneſſe hurtfull in this cloſe affaire
Bewrays the plot, and puts the foes to guard;
But the poore Alaband in his water'd yard
Plants grounds of hemp. Harneſs moſt fit indeed
For our deſigne; but they in ſtrength exceed;
You may in theſe, tangle Emonian bears
Onely before leſt moyſture rot your ſnares
Take heed. No uſe of lines the wett ha's tooke,
No faith, if in the cutting then ſome Brook,

Scour

Ingrati majora sinus impendia sument.
Optima Cyniphiæ, ne quid cunctere, paludes
Lina dabunt, bonus Æoliæ de valle Sibyllæ 35
Fœtus, & aprico Tuscorum stupea campo
Messis, contiguum sorbens de flumine rorem,
Qua cultor Latii per opaca silentia Tibris
Labitur, inque sinus magno venit ore marinos.
At contrà nostris imbellia lina Falisci: 40
Hispanique alio spectantur Sætabes usu.
Vix operata suo sacra ad Bubastia lino
Velatur sonipes æstiui turba Canopi;
Ipse in materia damnosus candor inerti
Ostendit longe fraudem, atque exterruit hostes. 45
At pauper rigui custos Alabandicus horti
Cannabias nutrit silvas, quàm commoda nostro
Armamenta operi: gravis est tutela sed illis,
Tu licet Æmonios includas retibus ursos.
Tantùm ne subeat vitiorum pessimus humor, 50
Ante cave: non est humentibus usus in armis.
Nulla fides ergo, seu pressa flumina valle

Scoure the low vale, or fens a taint have wrought,
Or your green crop by ſudden ſhower be caught,
Either againſt the dry North winde oppoſe,
Or it at home with gloomy ſmoak encloſe.
Hence they forbid to touch Flax-harveſt, ere
Matureſt heats have ſcorcht the turning year :
And the bright Pleiade ſhow'n her golden ray,
It ſteep'd in rain the ſooner will decay.
A mighty work, and which great care requires,
Doſt thou not mark whom ſtory much admires,
The demi-Gods, that durſt Olympus ſcale,
Walk ſeas, and from the Gods their Matrons hale?
Yet with ſmall gain did hunt without my skill;
Sad *Venus* for *Adonis* moans, and will,
Ancæus too was ſlain in his owne field,
Though he both handed two huge Bills did wield.
That God *Alcide* that made men ſafe to dwell,
Who forc'd Sea, Earth, and the ſteep gate of Hell,
Attemptin g all, what ere might be admir'd,
H ence honour fi ſt , and bright renowne acquir'd.

Then

Inter opus, causæque malum fecere paludes,
Sive improvisus cœlo perfuderit imber.
Illa vel ad flatus Helices oppande serenæ 55
Vel caligineo laxanda reponito fumo.
Id circo et primas linorum tangere meßes
Ante vetant, quàm maturis accenderit annus
Ignibus, et claro Pleias se prompserit ortu
Imbiberit tanto despondet longius usu, 60
(Magnum opus) et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar.
Nonne vides, veterum quos prodit fabula rerum
Semideos, illi aggeribus tentare superbis,
Ire freta, et matres ausi tractare deorum,
Quàm magna mercede meo sine munere sylvas 65
Impulerint, flet adhuc et porrò flebit Adonim
Victa Venus, ceciditque suis Ancæus in arvis.
Vt prædexter erat geminisque securibus ingens.
Ipse deus, cultorque feri Tyrinthius orbis,
Quem mare, quem tellus, quem præceps janua Ditis. 70
Omnia tentantem, qua laus erat obvia, passi.
Hinc de us et famæ primus patravit honorem.

Then learne if any Grace theſe Arts repeate
Which may the ſtrength of Beaſts by witt defeat.
Some pluck the plumes from the ranck Vulturs (wing
Their tackle this: and no mean help they bring.
But dapple them with down of Silver ſwans
This all their Armes. In the cleare day theſe glance
Objects that fright, the greedy Vulturs ſmell
Offend the wood, theſe intermix'd do well.
But as thy plumes may well be bright and ſleeke,
So be they ſoft, nor quilted on too thicke;
Leſt the line drawne in its owne pineons caught
Tangle thy haſt and uſeleſs ſhow its fault.
This moſt affrights the deere, others again
Their ſhining quills in Libyan Sandyæ ſtain
And Linnen raggs on forks erect appear,
'Tis rare, if any Beaſt elude this fear.
Time was when men did Ginns and Fetters uſe,
They bid to make them a Deeres pizzel chuſe,
This helps the plot by its owne kind diſguis'd,
But what great Woodman upon this devis'd

The

Exige, si qua meis respondet ab artibus ergo
GRATIA, quæ vires fallat collata ferinas.
Sunt, quibus immundo decerptæ vulture plumæ 75
Instrumentum operis fuit, & non parva facultas
Tantùm inter nivei jungantur vellera cygni:
Et satis armorum est. Hæc clara luce coruscant,
Terribiles species: ab vulture dirus avaro
Turbat odor silvas, meliusque alterna valet res. 80
Sed quàm clara tuis & pinguis pluma sub armis,
Tam mollis tactu & non sit creberrima nexu,
Ne reprensa suis properantem linea pinnis
Implicet, atque ipso mendosa coarguat usu.
Hic magis in cervos valuit metus. ast ubi lentæ 85
Interdum Libyco fucantur sandice pinnæ,
Lineaque extructis lucent anconibus arma:
Rarum, si qua metus eludat bellua falsos.
Nam fuit & laqueis aliquis curracibus usus:
Cervino jussere magis contexere nervo; 90
Fraus teget insidias habitu mentita ferino.
Quid qui dentatas iligno robore clausit

Venaer

The dragging Rake, ſince in untraced ſnares
One oft fals in to reap anothers cares?
O happy Author, whom all times enroll
For ſuch high thoughts, ſome god, or godlike ſoul
Which through groſſe darkneſs ſhot his piercing (ſight,
And led the ſilly Vulgar into light.
Dian', to thy Caſtalian Prieſt diſcloſe,
An old Arcadian, thus the ſtory goes,
Spartan' *Amyclæ* firſt and *Menal* ſaw
Over unhaunted vales his nets to draw,
Then *Dercyl*, none for juſtice more renowned,
Nor was on earth a man devouter found.
Therefore of old him the wood-goddeſſe wrought,
And for her mighty worke meet Author thought,
Bid him come near, and he her art ſhould ſpread
He too firſt bore ſpears with tough fangs did head,
And check'd the wounded beaſts advancing rage,
While the croſs guards their forward force engage;
Then ſtaves two tines, or their ſharp wings diſplaid;
Some their long ſpear inveſted with a blade,

Leſt

Venator pedicas, cùm dissimulantibus armis
Sæpe habet imprudens alieni lucra laboris?
O felix, tantis quem primum industria rebus 95
Prodidit auctorem! deus ille, an proxuma divos
Mens fuit, in cæcas aciem quæ magna tenebras
Egit, et ignarum perfudit lumine vulgus?
Dic age Pierio (fas est) Diana ministro.
Arcadium stat fama senem, quem Mænalus auctor, 100
Et Lacædemoniæ primum vidisti is Amyclæ
Per non assuetas metantem retia valles,
Dercylon; haud illo quisquam se justior egit,
Aut fuit in terris divûm observantior alter.
Ergo illum primis nemorum dea finxit in annis, 105
Auctoremque operi dignata inscribere magno.
Jussit adire suas & pandere gentibus artes.
Ille etiam valido primus venabula dente
Induit: et proni moderatus vulneris iram
Omne moris excepit onus: tum stricta verutis 110
Dentibus ei g. minus subiere hastilia furcas.
Et quidam totos clauserunt ensibus orbes,

Ne-

Left in the wound their ſteele be unimploy'd,
Here flattering novelty thou ſhalt avoyd:
Want or exceſſe offend, but fickle mode
Vary's, and alwaies ſhuns a beaten rode.
I might vaſt Macedonian pikes propound,
And how long poles with ſlender forks are bound:
Or how againe the ſwift Albanian loads
With maſſy plate for their thin bark weak rods.
All weapons beſt the ſafer meaſures frame,
Wherefore in Darts we at this uſe muſt aime
Not to wound light, nor yet ſhort ſpace to go
Dian' with Lycian quiver and looſe Bow
Arm'd her own Mates. Darts of the Goddeſſe hold
Great worke, ſwift arrowes too have done of old.
Now come, & learn how tough ſhafts muſt be choſe
In Thracian Hebers flats much Cornel growes,
And Myrtle which on Cyprian ſhore doth bloome,
Yeugh too, and Pine, and the Altinate Broomk,
And Cypreſſe more for ruſtick ſervice ſought,
There is a ſtick from Eaiterne Saba brought;

Ne cessaret iners in vulnere massa ferino.
Blandimenta vagæ fugies novitatis ibidem:
Exiguo nimiove nocent. sed lubricus errat 115
Mos, & ab expertis festinant usibus omnes.
Quid Macetûm immensos libeat si dicere contos,
Quàm longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes:
Aut contrà ut tenero districtas cortice virgas
Pregravat ingenti pernix Albania cultro? 120
Omnia tela modi meliùs finxere salubres.
Quocirca & jaculis habilem perpendimus usum:
Neu leve vulnus eat, neu sit brevis impetus illi.
Ipsa arcu Lyciaque suas Diana pharetra
Armavit comites, (ne tela relinquite divæ) 125
Magnum opus & volucres quondam fecere sagittæ)
Disce agedum & validis delectum hastilibus omnem
Plurima Threicii nutritur vallibus Hebri
Cornus, & umbrosæ Veneris per litora myrtus,
Taxique, pinusque, Altinatesque genistæ, 130
Et magis incomptus operæ Lutoser agrestis.
Termes ab eois descendet virga Sabæis,

Mater

The ſpecious mother of ſweet incenſe ſam'd,
This hath her uſe and grace from nature claim'd;
Nor to be ſoil'd (thus the wood-Nympks ordain)
But not without great tendance we obtaine
Thoſe other ſhafts which in our forreſts fly.
Twigs of themſelves never riſe ſtreight and high,
And under-woods are bow'd as firſt they ſhoot,
Then prune the boughs, and ſuckers from the root
Diſcharge. The leavy wood fond pitty tires;
After when with tall rods the tree aſpires,
And the round ſtaves to heaven advance their twigs
Pluck all the buds, and ſtrip off all the ſprigs;
Theſe iſſues vent what moyſture ſhall abound,
And the veins unimploid grow hard and ſound:
VVhen five juſt feet the ſtately poles aſcend,
Cut them, while green leaves the ripe fruit defend;
Ere Autumn on them his warm ſhowers diſcharg;
But why on ſmall parts do we thus enlarge?
Dogs claim chief care, our art no greater knows;
VVhether you boldly drive the ſalvage foes

VVith

Mater odorati multum pulcherrima turis
Illa suos usus intractatumque decorem
(Sic nemorum jussere Deæ) natalibus haurit 135
Arbitriis: at enim multo sunt facta labore
Cætera, quæ silvis errant hastilia nostris.
Numquam sponte sua procerus ad aera termes
Exiit, inque ipsa curvantur stirpe genistæ.
Ergo age luxuriam primo fœtusque nocentes 140
Detrahe: frondosas gravat indulgentia silvas.
Post ubi proceris generosa stirpibus arbor
Se dederit, teretesque ferent ad sidera virgæ,
Stringe notas circum, et gemmanteis exige versus.
His si quis vitium nociturus sufficit humor, 145
Visceribus fluet, et Venas durabit inertes.
In quinos sublata pedes hastilia plena
Cæde manu, dum pomiferis advertitur annus
Frondibus, et tepidos autumnus continet imbres.
Sed cur exiguis tantos in partibus orbes 150
Lustramus? prima illa canum, non ulla per arteis
Cura prior, sive indomitos vehementior hosteis

Nudo

With naked forced, or warr by ſtratagem.
Dogs thouſand Countrys have, & kinds from them.
The Mede will nothing learne, but ſtoutly fight;
And Celtiques in a different praiſe delight.
Gelonians boaſt no ſtrength, and combat loath,
But quick they ſent. The Perſian good at both.
Some keepe the Ser a race of untam'd rage:
Lycaons mild, yet mighty to engage.
But the Hircanian valour of its breed
Do's not content, in woods they ſeeke fierce ſeed,
Love gives acceſſe, and in ſoft fetters locks,
Then ſtrays the wild Adulterer through ſafe flocks,
And the full bitch dares to the tyger couch,
So does her race the nobler blood avouch.
But this ripe kind beaſts in your yard will drive,
And on much blood of ſlaughter'd ſheep wil thrive;
Feed him howe're, what he at home offends
His courage in the wood will make amends.
But Vmber finds, yet dares not meet his foes,
VVould, what his faith, & his quick ſented noſe

Such

Nudo Marte premas, seu bellum ex arte ministres.
Mille canum patriæ, ductique ab origine mores
Cuique sua. Magna indocilis dat prœlia Medus, 155
Magnaque diversos extollit gloria Celtas.
Arma negant contrà Martemque odere Geloni,
Sed natura sagax: Perses in utroque paratus.
Sunt qui Seras alant, genus intractabilis iræ.
At contra faciles, magnique Lycaones armis. 160
Sed non Hyrcanæ satis est vehementia genti
Tanta: suis petiere ultro fera semina silvis.
Dat Venus accessus, & blando fœdere jungit.
Tunc & mansuetis tutò ferus errat adulter
In stabulis, ultroque gravis succedere Tigrim 165
Ausa canis, majore tulit de sanguine fœtum.
Sed præceps virtus ipsa venabitur aula.
Ille tibi & pecudum multo cum sanguine crescet,
Pasce tamen, quæcunque domi sibi crimina fecit,
Excutiet silva magnus pugnator adepta. 170
At fugit adversos idem quos repperit hosteis
Umber, quanta fides, utinam, & solertia naris!

Tanta

Such were his force and courage were ſo true,
VVhat if the Belgique current you ſhould view,
And ſteer your courſe to Britains utmoſt ſhore,
O how great gain will your expence reſtore!
Though not for ſhape and much deceiving ſhow
The Britiſh hounds no other blemiſh know,
When fierce work comes, & courage muſt be ſhown,
And *Mars* to extream combat leads them on;
Then ſtout Moloſſians you will leſſe commend;
VVith Athamaneans theſe in craft contend:
Acyrus, *Pherœ* and *Acarnan* ſly
(Acarnans once did in fam'd ambuſh ly)
So that bitch ſilent does her foes ſurpriſe.
But the Etolian yelping ere ſhe ſpies
Reats the couch'd Bore (a ſervice ill addreſt)
Be .t that fear this brawling doe's ſuggeſt,
Or eager haſt betrays, yet from our arts
Caſt not that breed as uſeleſſe in all parts;
Moſt fleet they are, and in ſharp ſent excel',
Nor labour can their active courage quell.

There-

Tanta foret virtus, et tantum vellet in armis!
Quid freta si Morinum dubio refluentia ponto
Veneris, atque ipsos libeat penetrare Britannos? 175
O quanta est merces, et quantum impendia supra!
Si non ad speciem mentiturosque decores
Protinus: hæc una est catulis jactura Britannis.
Ad magnum cùm venit opus, promendaque virtus,
Et vocat extremo præceps discrimine Mavors, 180
Non tunc egregios tantùm admirere Molossos;
Comparat his versuta suas Athamania fraudes,
Acyrusque, Pheræque, et clandestinus Acarnan.
Sicut Acarnanes subierunt prælia furto:
Sic canis illa suos taciturna supervenit hostes. 185
At clangore citat quos nondum conspicit apros,
Ætola quæcumque canis de stirpe (malignum
Officium) sive illa metus convicia rupit,
Seu frustra nimius properat furor. & tamen illud
Ne vanum totas genus aspernere per arteis, 190
Mirum quàm celeres, et quantum nare merentur:
Tum non est victi cui concessere labori.

Idcirco

Therefore of various lands the vertues blend
From Vmbrian dam Sent will on Galls descend,
Gelonians from Hyrcanian sire grow stout,
And th' open Calidonian will wash out,
That stayne corrected by Molossian seed.
Thus do they draw the flower of every breed,
And Nature ownes it: but if you respect
Fleet worke, and trembling Roes to chase affect,
Or winding steps of the small Hare to trace:
Petronians fam'd, and the Sicambrian race,
And chuse the Grayhound py'd with black & whit
He runs more swift then thought or winged flight
But courseth yet in view, not hunts in traile,
In which the quick Petronians never faile,
But if their joyes in height of Game suppreſt,
They Silent would approach th' unwarned Beast,
Theirs were the VVoods, which now the blood-(hound gets
But this fond vertue all their praise defeats.
To your high kind, Country's of Dogs not base,
Sparta and Creta may compare their race.

Bu

Gratii Falisci Cynegeticon.

Idcirco variis miscebo gentibus usum.
Quondam inconsultis mater dabit Umbrica Gallis
Sensum agilem, traxere animos de patre Gelonæ 195
Hyrcano, & vanæ tantùm Calydonia linguæ
Exibit vitium patre emendata Molosso.
Scilicet ex omni florem virtute capessunt,
Et sequitur natura favens: at te leve si quà
Tangit opus, pauidosq; iuvat compellere dorcas, 200
Aut versuta sequi leporis vestigia parvi:
Petronios (sic fama) canes, volucresque Sicambros,
Et pictam macula Vertraham delige falsa.
Ocyor affectu mentis pinnaque cucurrit,
Sed premit inventas, non inventura latenteis 205
Illa feras; quæ Petroniis bene gloria constat:
Quòd si maturo pressantes gaudia lusu
Dissimulare feras tacitique accedere possent:
Illis omne decus; quod nunc, Metagontes, habetis,
Constaret silvis: sed virtus irrita damno est. 210
Ad vestrum non vile genus, non patria vulgo
Sparta suos & Creta suos promittit alumnos:

Glym

But Glympike firſt in ſlip and collar held
Beotian Hagnon brought into the field,
Hagnon Haſtilian, *Hagnon*, whom moſt Grace
In our affairs ſhall give the higheſt place;
To doubtfull arts, and ſcarcely yet allow'd
He cut a nearer path, nor drew a croud
In company, or netts abroad to lay,
But to his worke, the hope and mighty ſtay
One Lime-hound led, he ſeeks o're fields where (late
Beaſts fed, by ſprings, by coverts where they ſat;
An early work. then hunting on the trayle
Vnſtained, if any croſſe-work make him faile,
Searches in larger ring the hedges round,
And when he hath the clear way ſurely found,
Puts on, as over the Lechæan plain
Theſſalian Mares, whom glory of their ſtrain
Enflames, and high ambition of the priſe;
But leſt from too much heat ſome loſſe ariſe
Make him with opening not himſelf betray,
Nor for mean quarrey, or ſome nearer prey,

Chang

Gratii Falisci Cynegeticon.

Sed primum celsa lorum cervice ferentem
Glympice, te silvis egit Bœotius Hagnon,
Hagnon Hastilides, Hagnon, quem plurima semper 215
Gratia per nostros unum testabitur usus.
Hic trepidas arteis & vix novitate sedentes
Vidit, quà propior patuit via: nec sibi turbam
Contraxit comitem, nec vasa tenentia longé.
Vnus præsidium atque operi spes magna petito 220
Adsumptus Metagon lustrat per nota ferarum
Pascua, per fontes, per quas trivere latebras,
Primæ lucis opus: tum signa vapore ferino
Intemerata legens, si qua est qua fallitur ejus
Turba loci, majora secat spatia extera gyro. 225
Atque hic egressu jam tum sine fraude reperto
Incubuit spatiis, qualis permissa Lechæis
Thessalium quadriga decus, quam gloria patrum
Excitat, & primæ spes ambitiosa coronæ.
Sed nequa ex nimio redeat jactura favore, 230
Lex dicta officiis: ne voce lacesseret hostem,
Neve levem prædam, aut propioris pignora lucri

Changing the ſent, his firſt endeavours ſoyle.
But now when good ſucceſſe attends his toyle,
And the enquired form approacheth nigh,
That he may know and point where the fo's ly,
Or lightly moves his tayle for joy, or gnaws
And prints the very ſteps with crooked clawes,
Or ſnuffles the hor ayre with turn'd up noſe.
And in theſe marks leſt eager joy impoſe
Round the whole cloſe with quickſets fenc'd about
What way the beaſts came in, what way went out
Make him go hunt: and if this hope prove vain,
Rare chance, he runs with the hot ſent amain
To the freſh ſteps, and makes a ring unſtain'd.
Therefore when the full conqueſt is obtain'd
Let thy companion ſhare the prey, and prove
His due reward: and well pay'd ſervice love.
This is deſert, the palme this of renown
With which the gods did thee great Hagnon (crown
Therfore while verſes laſt, while woods have Game
And Dian' armes, ſo long ſhall live thy fame.

Amplexus, primos ne quidquam offenderet actus.
Iam verò impensum melior fortuna laborem
Cum sequitur, juxtaque domus quæsita ferarum, 235
Vt sciat, occultos & signis arguat hostes:
Aut effecta levi testatur gaudia cauda,
Aut ipsa infodiens uncis vestigia plantis
Mandit humum, celsasve adprensat naribus auras.
Et tamen ut ne prima faventem pignora fallant 240
Circa omnem aspretis medius qua clauditur orbis,
Ferre pedem, accessusque, abitusque notasse ferarum
Admonet, & si forte loci spes prima fefellit,
(Rarum opus) incubuit spatiis ad proxima versis,
Intacto repetens prima ad vestigia gyro. 245
Ergo ubi plena suo rediit victoria fine,
In partem prædæ veniat comes, & sua norit
Præmia: sic operi juvet inservisse benigno.
Hoc ingens meritum est: hæc ultima palma trophæi,
Hagnon magne, tibi divûm concessa favore. 250
Ergo semper eris, dum carmina, dumque manebunt
Silvarum dotes, atque arma Dianea terris:

He too from *Thoës* brought a mongrell ſtraine,
No other breſt like vertue doth containe,
Or to obey, or fiercely to fall on.
Engaged Lyons Thoes are well knowne
To creep beneath, and with ſhort legs to tame;
For a ſmall race and ugly, is their ſhame,
Shap'd like a Fox; yet at this ſport compleat;
Nor can you ever traine to works ſo great
Another breed; or if with care you try
That errour ill ſucceſſe will rectify.

Then match them well; and thus a noble ſeed
Derive, theſe parents will your Talbot breed,
VVhich this ſtrange beaſt got in their luſty prime,
Firſt thoſe of courage prov'd together Lyme;
Nor let this ſecond care your choyce eſcape
For gracefull limbs, and a becomming ſhape.
High be their looks, their hairy ear's hang low,
Their mouth be deep, and flaſhing fervour blow
From open flews. Their well truſs'd paunch be round
Short ſterne, long ſide. Haire in partitions found

Run

Hic et semiferam Thoum de sanguine prolem
Finxit. non alto major sua pectore virtus,
Seu norit voces, seu nudi ad pignora Martis. 255
Thoës commissos (clarissima fama) leones
Et subiere astu, et parvis domuere lacertis.
Nam genus exiguum, et pudeat quàm informe fateri
Vulpina specie; tamen huc exacta voluntas.
At non est alius, quem tanta ad munia fœtus 260
Exercere velis, aut te tua culpa refellat
Inter opus, quo sera cadit prudentia damno.
Junge pares ergo, et majorum pignore signa
Fœturam, prodantque tibi Metagonta parentes,
Qui genuere sua pecus hoc immane juventa. 265
Et primum expertos animi, quæ gratia prima est.
In Venerem jungunt, tum sortis cura secundæ,
Ne renuat species, aut quæ detrectet honorem.
Sint celsi vultus, sint hirtæ frontibus aures,
Os magnum et patulis agitatos morsibus ignes 270
Spirent, astricti succingant ilia ventris,
Cauda brevis, longumque latus, discretaque collo

Run down, not ſhagg'd, nor yet by cold diſtreſt
Then from ſtrong ſhoulders let them ſpread a che
Which for long winds a ſpacious roome beſtowes.
Slight him who wide his ſcambling foot ſteps
(throwe
Lazy he is, Dry Leggs with ſinewes tough
I like, and hard ſoals for theſe combats proofe.
But this long labour falls in vaine; except
The Bitch remov'd be for one Lover kept;
And with ſome large one Lim'd when ſhe is prou
Nor her choyce worth ſubmitt to the low crowd.
Firſt joyes, the firſt embraces ſweeteſt prove,
Impatient nature workes this furious love;
If ſhe be loyall, and no lewdneſſe act,
Let the big Bitch have reſt, nor work exact.
She ſcarce will draw her load. I counſell next
Leſt ſhe with throng of uſeleſſe whelps be vext
By marks to prize, and the beſt puppies chooſe,
Themſelves hold tokens forth: his limbs hang lo
Who will oneday the fierce aſſault maintaine,
And do's already equall ſhare diſdaine.

Cæsaries, non pexa nimis, non frigoris illa
Impatiens: validis tum surgat pectus ab armis,
Quod magnos capiat motus, magnisque superstit. 275
Effuge, qui lata pandit vestigia planta,
Mollis in officio siccis ego dura lacertis
Crura velim, & solidos hæc in certamina calces.
Sed frustra longus properat labor, abdita si non
Altas in latebras vnique inclusa marito 280
Fœmina, nec patitur Veneris sub tempore magnos
Illa, neque emeritæ servât fastigia laudis.
Primi complexus, dulcissima prima voluptas.
Hunc Veneri dedit impatiens natura furorem.
Si renuit cunctos, & mater adultera non est, 285
Da requiem gravidæ, solitosque remitte labores.
Vix oneri super illa suo; tum deinde monebo,
Ne matrem indocilis natorum turba fatiget,
Percensere notis, jamque inde excernere parvos.
Signa dabunt ipsæ, teneris vix artubus hæret 290
Ille tuos olim non defecturus honores:
Jamque illum impatiens æquæ vehementia sortis

Uſurping 'ore the Teats to domineer
He ſucks alone; makes all behind him cleare
VVhat time the day doth gentle warmth diſpenſe;
But when cold Syren's of the evening pierce
His anger quailes. Might falls to the baſe throng,
Poyſe in your hands, if he will prove moſt ſtrong;
He all his lighter brothers doth out-weigh:
Nor marks ſhall me, nor thee my lines betray.
Now for the Dam you muſt provide new fare,
Cheriſh, and tend her with deſerved care!
Like tendance will ſhe to her young impart
And laſting help; but when with paine her heart
Is tir'd, nor ſhe the work can longer bear
On the deſerted whelps bend all your care;
With milk and barley meale your yong train feed,
Nor let them know high fare, or to exceed:
This kindneſſe would to their great harm redound
Clearly: nought human witt do's more confound.
And Reaſon to aſſaulting Vice betray.
Riott undid the Pharian Court, while they

Old

Extulit; affectat materna regna sub alvo.
Vbera tota tenet, à tergo liber aperto,
Dum tepida indulget terris clementia mundi. 295
Verùm ubi Caurino perstrinxit frigore vesper
Ira jacet, turbaque potens operitur inerti.
Illius, è manibus vires sit cura futuras
Perpensare: levis deducet pondere fratres:
Nec me pignoribus, nec te mea carmina fallent. 300
Protinus et cultus alios et debita fœtæ
Blandimenta feres, curaque sequêre merentem:
Illa perinde suos, ut erit delata, minores;
Ac longam præstabit opem. tum denique fœtæ
Cùm desunt operi, fregitque industria matres, 305
Transeat in catulos omnis tutela relictos.
Lacte novam pubem facilique tuebere maza;
Nec luxus alios avidæque impendia vitæ
,, Noscant. hæc magno redit indulgentia damno.
,, Nec mirum: humanos, non et magis altera sensus 310
,, Tollit, nec ratio vitiis adeuntibus obstat.
Hæc illa est, Pharios quæ fregit noxia reges,

Old Mareotique Wine with pearls infuſe,
Reap Syrian Spikenard, and high wealth abuſe.
Thus too fell Lydia by great Cyrus hands
For her rich rivers cover'd golden Sands,
Whoſe plenty to no higher pitch could riſe.
And whilſt thou Greece new Methods doſt deviſe,
Neighbouring exceſſes being made thine owne,
How art thou fallen from thine old renowne!
But our Camilli did but plainely fare,
No port did oft triumphant Serran bear:
Therefore ſuch hardſhip, and their heart ſo great
Gave Rome to be the Worlds imperiall ſeat.
By them our courage hath high heaven ſcal'd
And touch'd the clouds with honour'd wreaths (empal'd,
Great things on ſmall may rule and light reflect,
Then for your Hounds one Governour elect,
He muſt allot their work, Correction, food,
He leades the band, which muſt command the wood.
Nor ſlight his charge who ſhall this power obtaine:
For Huntſman chooſe ſome luſty youthfull ſwaine,

Who

"Dum servata cavis potant Mareotica gemmis,
"Nardiferumq; metunt Gangem, vitiisq, ministrant.
"Sic et Achæmonio cecidisti, Lydia, Cyro. 315
"Atqui dives eras fluvialibus aurea venis,
"Scilicet ad summam ne quid restaret habendum:
"Tu quoque luxuriæ fictas dum colligis arteis,
"Et sequeris demens alienam, Græcia, culpam,
"O quantum et quoties decoris frustrata paterni! 320
"At qualis nostris, quàm simplex mensa Camillis!
"Qui tibi cultus erat post tot, Serrane, triumphos?
"Ergo illi ex habitu, virtutisque indole priscæ,
"Imposuere orbi Romam caput: actaque ab illis
"Ad cœlum virtus, summosque tetendit honores. 325
Scilicet exiguis magna sub imagine rebus
Prospicies, quæ sit ratio, et quo fine regenda.
Idcirco imperium catulis, unusque Magister
Additur, ille dapes pœnamque operamq; ministrans
Temperet: hunc spectet silvas domitura juventus. 330
Nec vile arbitrium est. cuicunq; hæc regna dicantur,
Ille tibi egregia juvenis de pube legendus,

Vtrumque

A Poem of Hunting.

VVho muſt be skill'd, and a couragious man:
Knowe where to find the fo, when to fall on,
And dare to his oppreſt allyes come in:
Elſe they would fly, or bloody conqueſt win.
Then heede your worke, and proper armes provide,
Armes will make way; Your ſmall let buskins hide,
A Leathern pouch your ſervants muſt convey
Weare a ſhort jump, and Bonnets from a Grey.
Gird a Toledo Hanger on their thigh,
From their right hand a thrilling javeling fly,
And let them cleare the way with crooked bill.
Your Ammunition this; but be you skill
Both Martiall wounds, and creeping ſores to cure,
With pain's, & all the plagues which Dogs endure.
Fate hangs aloft, and on all worldly things,
Greedy death ſloops clapping her ſable wings:
Then to great danger greater helpe apply,
Vſe meanes approved, now learne we to deſcry
VVhat courſe will make incenſed Heaven relent.
Cure is at hand, though wide and deepe the rent.

Though

Vtrumque & prudens, & sumptis impiger armis.
Quòd nisi & accessus, & agendi tempora belli
Noverit, & socios tutabitur hoste minores: 335
Aut cedent, aut illa tamen victoria damno est.
Ergo in opus vigila, facilisque ades omnibus armis;
Arma acuere viam, tegat imas fascia suras:
Sit famulis *vitulina, tuis aut tergore fulvo*
Mantica, curta chlamys, *canaque è macle galeri;* 340
Ima Toletano præcingant ilia cultro:
Terribilemque manu vibrata falarica dextra
Det sonitum, & curva rumpant non pervia falce.
Hæc tua militia est. quin et Mevortia bella
Vulnera, et erranteis per tot divortia morbos, 345
Causasque, affectusque canum tua cura tueri est.
Stat fatum suprà, totumque avidissimus orcus
Pascitur, et nigris orbem circumsonat alis.
Scilicet ad magnum major ducenda laborem
Cura, nec expertos fallet Deus. hinc quoque nosse 350
Est aliud quod præstet opus placabile numen.
Nec longe auxilium, licet alti vulneris ora

Abstite-

Though blood and gutts at once drop from your (Hound
Staight from that very foe which made the wound
Get thee warme ſtale; and waſh his tatter'd panch,
Till with ſalt juyce the guſhing blood you ſtanch,
For gates of death ſtand ope. The cleanſed wound
Then muſt be clos'd, and with fine thrid be bound.
But if the ſore contract ſome leſſer blane,
Rather it Lance, and the hid matter draine.
All riſing evills are with eaſe ſuppreſt,
Let them be wip'd, or with ſoft Tar be dreſt.
But being ras'd only with ſome ſlight wound,
He brings a native ſalve, and licks it ſound.
There is a taint, nor can it be withſtood,
When through the whole corrupted Maſſe of blood
Cauſes unknown ill humours propagate,
Which all break out at laſt, deſcri'd too late.
Then raigning plagues and hot infections ſpread
O're the whole Camp, and all your train ly's dead.
An undiſtinguiſh'd fate deſtroys your bands,
Nor ſtrength, nor merit, nor complaint withſtands.

Abstiterint, atroque cadant cum sanguine fibræ.
Inde rape ex ipso qui vulnus fecerit hoste
Virosam eluviem, lacerique per ulceris ora 355
Sparge manu, venas dum succus comprimat acer.
Mortis enim patuere viæ, tum pura monebo
Circum labra sequi, tenuique includere filo.
At si pernicies angusto pascitur ore,
Contra pande viam, fallentesque argue causas. 360
Morborum in vitio facilis medicina recenti.
Sed tactu impositis mulcent pecuaria palmis,
(Id satis) aut nigræ circum picis unguine signant.
Quod si districto levis est in vulnere noxa,
Ipse habet auxilium validæ natale salivæ. 365
Illa gravis labes, et cura est altior illis,
Cum vitium causæ totis egere latentes
Corporibus, seraque aperitur noxia summa.
Inde emissa lues, et per contagia morbus
Venêre in vulgum, juxtaque exercitus ingens. 370
Æquali sub labe ruit: nec viribus ullis
Aut merito venia est, aut spes exire precanti.

Quod

Whether Proſerpine from the Stygian Lake;
Send up this baneſome hid revenge to take,
Or the cloſe ayre ſulphureous vapours ſhoot,
Or the contagious earth her gifts pollute.
Remove the plagues firſt cauſe, o're the vales drive,
And the broad river paſſe, I counſell give.
This is the firſt reliefe; but then apply
Our helps preſcrib'd, and a t not vainly try.
But paſſions varie, nor one cure require,
The difference learn: and to due meanes aſpire.
Madneſſe with dogs is riſe and threatens fate,
If you deferre, what you might antedate
That plague in its firſt cauſes to confound;
For where the tongue is with faſt tendons bound,
The fury (call'd a worme) is thence convey'd
When this their ſalt Gutts doth with Thirſt in-
(vade,
Fevers inflame: their lolling tongues they ſhake,
Attempt to fly, and known abodes forſake;
VVhich ſtings by motion chaf'd do Dogs enrage;
Therefore with ſteele pare in their tender age

The

Quod sive à Stygiâ letum Proserpina nocte
Extulit, et furtim commissam ulciscitur iram;
Seu vitium ex alto, spiratque vaporibus æther 375
Pestiferis, seu terra suos populatur honores:
Fontem averte mali. trans altas ducere valles
Admoneo, latumque fuga superabitis amnem.
Hoc primum effugium leti. tunc dicta valebunt
Auxilia, & nostra quidam redit usus ab arte. 380
Sed varii motus, nec in omnibus una potestas.
Disce vices et quæ tutela est proxima tenta,
Plurima per catulos rabies invictaque tardos
Præcipitat letale malum. sic tutius ergo
Anteire auxiliis, et primas vincere causas. 385
Namque subit nodis qua lingua tenacibus hæret,
(Vermiculum dixere) mala atque incondita pestis,
Ille ubi salsa siti præcepit viscera longa,
Æstivos vibrant accensi febribus ignes,
Moliturque fugas, et sedem spernit amatam. 390
Scilicet hoc motu, stimulisque potentibus acti
In furias vertêre canes. ergo insita ferro

Jam

The native roots of this advancing fault
Soone is the ſoreneſſe heal'd : ſprinkle white ſalt,
And with ſome oyle ſupple the bleeding wound,
E're night hath fully ſpred her ſhadowes round,
Your Dog will come forgetfull of his ſore,
VVaite at your Trencher, and ſome food implore;
I might Arts of plaine years, and ancient terme
Recount, which long experience doth confirme.
Some have with Badgers furr their collars lyn'd
And in a ſtring mother of pearl doe bind,
VVith Talke, and Melitæan Corall ty'd,
And ſimples by enchantment fortifi'd.
By which meanes heaven appeaſed will put by
Spells and the glances of an envious ey:
But if the mange with loathſome pleaſure ſend
A tedious way to an unhandſome end,
VVhen it breakes out, though ſad the cure may ſeeme
You muſt with that one life your Pack redeem,
VVhere the contagion firſt it's taint hath wrought
Leſt your whole ſtock by the dire plague be caught

Yet

Iam teneris elementa mali causasque recidunt.
Nec longa in facto medicina est ulcere.purum
Sparge salem, et tenui permulce vulnus olivo. 395
Ante relata suas quàm nox bene compleat umbras,
Ecce aderit, factique oblitus vu'neris ultro
Blanditur mensis, Cereremque efflagitat ore.
Quid priscas arteis inuentaque simplicis anni
Si referam? non illa metus solatia falsi 400
Tam longam traxere fidem. collaribus ergo
Sunt qui lucifugæ cristas inducere Mælis
Iussere, aut sacris conserta monilia conchis,
Et vivum lapidem, et circa Melitesia nectunt
Coralia, et magicis adjutas cantibus herbis. 405
Ac sic offectus, oculique venena maligni
Vicit tutelâ pax impretata deorum:
At si deformi lacerum dulcedine corpus
Persequitur scabies, longi via pessima leti,
In primo accessu tristis medicina; sed unâ 410
Pernicies redimenda animâ, quæ prima sequaci
Sparsa malo est, ne dira trahant contagia vulgi.

Quod

Yet if with gentle ſteps the ill proceed,
Learn proper Arts by which he may be freed:
Then Brimſtone that offenſive ayres doth ſend
And pitch, and lees of oyle together blend;
All which the fire into one Maſſe compounds:
Here bath you ſick, the raging plague this bounds:
Suppling the ſtiffenes; yet leaſt ought ſuſpend
The cure, from rain and colds your Dog defend;
And rather in warme vales, where no ſhrubs grows,
Out of the wind, to the South-ſun oppoſe,
That the ill humour may by ſweat perſpire,
And oyntment through the ſubtile pores retyre.
Thoſe too which in the ſalt ſtrand drench their (whelps,
Pœan propitiouſly regards, and helpes.
O what great gifts doth wiſe experience throw
On the rude world, would they but ſloth forgoe,
And reach their wiſhes with induſtrious hands!
In the Trinacrian Rock a deep Grotte ſtands
And winding Vaults within, the walls are topp'd,
With gloomy woods, & ſtreames by Cinders ſtopp'd,

Vulcans

Quod ſi dat ſpatium clemens, & promovet ortu
Morbus, diſce vias, et, quà ſinit, artibus exi.
Tunc et odorato medicata bitumina viro, 415
Imponaſque pices, immundæque unguen amurcæ.
Miſcuit, et ſummam complectitur ignis in unam.
Inde lavant ægros. eſt ira coercita morbi,
Laxatuſque rigor, quæ te ne cura timentem
Differat, et pluvias, et Cauri frigora vitent; 420
Sic magis ut nudis incumbunt vallibus æſtus,
A vento, clarique faces ad ſolis, ut omne
Exudent vitium, ſubeatque latentibus ultro,
Quæ facta eſt medicina, vadis, nec non tamen illum.
Spumoſi catulos mergentem litoris æſtu 425
Reſpicit, et facilis Pæan adjuvit in arteis.
„O rerum prudens quantum experientia vulgo
„ Materiem largita boni, ſi vincere curent
„ Deſidiam, et gratos agitando prendere fines!
Eſt in Trinacria ſpecus ingens rupe, cavique 430
Introrſum reditus, circum atræ mœnia ſilvæ
Alta premunt, ruptique ambuſtis faucibus amnes.

Vulcano

Vulcans black fane; in which as down you ſink
Groſſe puddles ſtand, and Lakes of Sulphur ſtink.
Hither I oft have ſeen ſick cattel hal'd
By Heardſmen, when their weaker skill hath fail'd.
Firſt Vulcan we implore thee and thy grace,
O Reverend power of this hallowed place
Extend laſt helps, and though we want deſert,
Spare all theſe ſoules, nor thy bleſt ſprings avert,
Thrice each invoke, thrice on the hearth each caſt
Incenſe; a pile with holy Boughs is plac't,
Here a ſtrange ſight, and elſe of ſmall requeſt
Behind the Dens, from the cleft Mountaines breſt
Comes riding on Southwinds and rolling flames,
The Prieſt ſtarts up, and a ſtrict charge proclaimes
Shaking an Olive branch, far hence retire
From the Gods preſence, and his preſent fire,
All ye who crimes have acted, or deſign'd:
Horrour upon this threat diſſolves their mind;
O that the man which hath oppreſt the poore,
Sold his deare brothers head, or what is more,

His

Vulcano condicta domus, quam subter eunti
Stagna sedent venis, oleoque madentia vivo.
Huc defecta mala vidi pecuaria tabe 435
Sæpe trahi, victosque malo graviore magistros.
Te primum, Vulcane, loci pacemque precamur
Incola sancte tuam, des ipsis ultima rebus
Auxilia: aut, meriti si nulla est noxia tanti,
Tot miserere animas, liceatque attingere fontes, 440
Sancte, tuos. ter quisque vocant, ter pinguia libant
Tura foco: struitur ramis felicibus ara.
Hic dictu mirum, atque aliàs ignobile monstrum
Adversis specubus, ruptoque è pectore montis
Venit, ovans austris, et multo flumine flammæ. 445
Emicat ipse, manu ramum pallente sacerdos
Termiteum quatiens: procul hinc extorribus ire
Edico præsente deo, præsentibus aris,
Queis scelus aut manibus sumptum, aut in pectore (motum est,
Inclamat. cecidere animis trepidantia membra. 450
O quisquis misero fas unquam in supplice fregit,
Qui pretio fratrum, meliorisque ausus amici

Solli-

His friends, and durſt his Country-Gods betray,
Would hither with bold guilt direct his way;
Straight ſhould he finde what vengeance doth his (fault
Purſue: but he that beares an honeſt thought,
And worſhips God; God on his Altar ſhines
Gently, and ſacred fire his pile entwines,
Then back retires and ſhrinks within its Cave.
That man may come to Vulcans healing wave.
Straight, though the taint his fivers ſhould devoure,
Bath him herein, and his torne body ſcoure,
Clenſing the far gone plague. God firſt deſcry'd
The cure, which conſtant nature doth provide.
VVhat bane more fierce, or mortall? yet that wrath,
Though moſt it burne, yeelds to this healing bath.
But if the firſt diſeaſe paſſe undeſcry'd
To ſtop its courſe, the next meanes muſt be try'd,
Quick remedies muſt waite on quick events,
Their Noſtrills ſlitt, their ſhoulder-ligaments
Cut down; from either wounded ear draw blood,
From hence the plague derives his poyſon'd flood,

Then

Sollicitare caput, patriosve lacessere divos;
Illum agat infandæ comes huc audacia culpæ;
Discet, commissa quantum Deus ultor in ira 455
Ponè sequens valeat. sed cui bona pectore mens est,
Obsequiturque deo, Deus illam molliter aram
Lambit, & ipse suos ubi contigit ignis honores,
Defugit ab sacris, rursumque reconditur antro.
Huic fas auxilium & Vulcania tangere dona: 460
Nec mora; si medias exedit noxia fibras,
Hic lave præsidiis, adfectaque corpora mulce
Regnantem excutiens morbum. Deus auctor, & ipsa
Artem aluit natura suam. Quæ robore pestis
Acrior, aut leto propior via? sed tamen illi 465
Hinc venit auxilium valida vehementius ira.
Quòd primam si fallet opem dimissa facultas,
At tu præcipitem, quà spes est proxima, labem
Adgredere, in subito subita est medecina tumultu.
Stringendæ nares, scindenda ligamina ferro 470
Armorum, geminaque cruor ducendus ab aure.
Hinc vitium, hinc illa est avidæ vehementia pesti.

Then by fit helps let their dull limbs be clear'd,
With Lees of Oyle and aged Maſſick chear'd,
Bacchus from every breaſt doth cares expell.
Bacchus the rage of this diſeaſe doth quell.
Why ſhould I colds, or ſurfets why propound?
Or if for trettiſh'd legs a helpe be found?
Thouſand infections reign which cure defy;
Forbear. Our Arts doe not aſpire ſo high.
Forbeare. God muſt devoutly be ador'd,
And by proceſſions Heavenly aid implor'd.
Therefore in ſtately groves we Altars rear,
And Spiked torches to the forreſt bear
On Dian's day. The Dogs with wreaths are (crown'd,
And armes unus'd thrown on the flowery ground
In joyfull peace, the ſolemne feaſt adorn:
The wine before, and ſmoaking cakes are borne
On a green hearſe; a Kid from whoſe young brows
The hornes bud forth, and apples on their boughs,
As at thoſe feaſts where all the youth appear
To cleanſe themſelves, and bleſſe the fruitfull year.

The

Licet auxiliis fessum solabere corpus:
Subsiduasque fraces, diffusaque Massica prisco
Sparge cado. Liber tenueis è pectore curas 475
Exiget: est morbo Liber medicina furenti.
Quid dicam tussis, quid mæsti damna veterni,
Aut incurvatæ si qua est tutela podagræ?
Mille tenent pestes, curaque potentia major.
Mitte age: non opibus tanta est fiducia nostris. 480
Mi[illegible] animæ ex alto ducendum numen olympo,
Supplicibusque vocanda sacris tutela Deorum:
Idcirco aërijs molimur compita lucis,
Spicatasque faces sacrum, ad nemora alta, Dianæ,
Sistimus, & solito catuli velantur honore; 485
Ipsaque per flores medio in discrimine luci
Stravere arma, sacris & pace vacantia festa.
Tum cadus & viridi fumantia liba feretro
Præveniunt, teneraque extrudens cornua fronte
Hædus, & ad ramos etiamnum hærentia poma, 490
Lustralis de more sacri, quo tota iuventus
Lustraturque Deæ, proque anno reddit honorem.

The Virgin thus thy ſtay, and ſole defence
Her grace obtain'd, great favours do's diſpenſe
What e're you wiſh, be it the Woods to clear,
Or, ſcape what ever plagues you feel or fear.
It reſts that we, what horſe our arms admit,
Define. All breeds are not for hunting fit,
Some courage want; ſome have too weak a frame;
Again ungovern'd mettle ſpoiles the Game:
What Steed Theſſalian Peneus drinks inquire:
And how Mycenians their own Grey admire,
Lofty he is; and high his Gallop bears
None better to th' Olympick courſe repayrs:
Yet for this work his mettle doth deny
Through woods to rake, and the hard combat try.
Rough horſes doe not fit Syenes mold.
The Parthian on his own ſoft downs doth hold
Some fame; but let him Caudian Taburn knock
The craggy Gargan, or Ligurian Rock
In the mid-way his flinching hooſe will ſtart,
Yet hath he courage, and affects our Art;

Ergo impetrato respondet multa favore
Ad partes quà poscis opem, seu vincere silvas,
Seu tibi fatorum labes exire minasque 495
Cura prior, tua magna fides tutelaque virgo.
Restat equos finire notis, quas arma Dianæ
Admittant, non omne meas genus audet in arteis:
Est vitium ex animo, sunt quos imbellia fallant
Corpora: præveniens quondam est in commoda virtus. 500
Consule, Penei qualis perfunditur amne
Thessalus, aut patriæ quem conspexere Mycenæ
Glaucum, nempe ingens, nempe ardua fundet in auras
Crura. quis Eleas potior lustravit arenas,
Ne tamen hoc attingat opus jactantior illi 505
Virtus, quam silvas, durumque lacessere Martem.
Nec sævos miratur equos terrena Syene
Scilicet et Parthis inter sua mollia rura
Mansit honor: veniat Caudini saxa Taburni,
Garganumve trucem, aut Ligurinas desuper alpes, 510
Ante opus excussis cadet unguibus, et tamen illi
Est animus, fingetque meas se jussus in arteis

Sed

But weake his nature is. Againe the ſtiffe
Gallician Gennet climbs Pyrenes cliffe,
Yet durſt I not the Gennet truſt in fight,
Hard-mouth'd Mui cibians even ſteel will bite.
All Naſamonia with a ſwitch can wind,
Their horſe. No bridles the Numidian bind.
A bold and hardy kind, which freſh will ſtrain
An hundred Poſts, and cager ſpeed maintain.
Nor dainty is of fare; but gladly takes
What deſerts yield, & thirſt in rare ſtreams ſlakes.
So the Biſaltian Courſer hardly fares
O that he could but learn Ætnean ayres
The Pyrrhich dance! VVhat though his Creſt be blam'd
And thin chine ſway's? he Agragas hath fam'd,
And from Nebrodes chas'd the flying Dear,
O for our arms how great doth he appear!
Whoſe noble ſtudds derive an active ſtrain,
That with Chaonians may the ſtrife maintain,
Whom *Greece* with praiſe not due does yet adorn;
Sorrell Ceraunians by their Pella born,

Their

Sed juxtà vitium posuit deus, at tibi contrà
Callæcis lustratur equis scrupósa Pyrene.
Non tamen Hispano Martem tentare minacem 515
Ausim. Murcibii vix ora tenacia ferro
Concedunt, at tota levi Nasamonia virgâ
Fingit equos. Pisis Numidæ solvêre jugales,
Audax & patiens operum genus, ille vigebit
Centum actus spatiis, atque eluctabitur iram. 520
Nec magni cultus; sterilis quodcunque remisit
Terra, fuit, tenuesque sitim producere rivi.
Sic & Strymonio facilis tutela Bisaltæ;
Possent Ætnæas utinam se ferre per arteis:
Qui ludus Siculis, quid tum si turpia colla 525
Aut tenuis dorso curvatur spina? per illos
Cantatus Gratiis Agragas, victæque fragosum
Nebroden liquere feræ. O quantus in armis
Ille meis, cujus dociles pecuaria fœtus
Sufficient, queis Chaonias contendere contra 530
Ausit, vix merita quas signat Achaia palma!
Spadices vix Pellæi valuere Cerauni,

Their breed of Cyrrha too, Apollo's fane
Scarce to the wood can draw our ſacred wayne;
Some colours favour hunting more, the beſt
Are feet of black, and bay upon the breſt,
And backs which doe the dying cole expreſſe;
Italian Damms (the Gods our land thus bleſſe)
Highly excell: our ſoyle all plenty yeelds,
And ſprightly colts adorn the fruitfull fields.

Cer-

Et tibi devotæ magnum pecuaria Cyrrhæ
Phœbe decus, nostras agere in sacraria tensas.
Venanti melius pugnat color: optima nigri 535
Crura *illi, badiosque legunt in* pectore crines,
Et quorum fessas imitantur terga favillas.
O quantum *Italiæ, si dii voluere, parentes*
Præstant, *& terras omni præcepimus usu!*
Nostraque non segnis *illustrat prata* juventus. 540

Certaine Illuſtrations of the *Cynegeticall* Poem of *Gratius*.

CHAP. I.

A Caution to the Reader, not to censure Gratius *because hee ow's so little to Common Fame.*

IT is obvious enough in daily conversation to observe upon what slight information men are wont to pronounce and passe very definitive sentences often upon the persons of others, but generally upon their writings. Yet some will be found more equall Judges, who taking an accurate survey of that which comes to them to abide their judgement, do not rely on the uncertaine censures of other men, nor are contented with a superficiall view, much lesse imported by groundlesse passions to detract or flatter; but receive all into a brest adorn'd with wisedome and candor, so that they are not onely able to praise or dispraise those works which fall under their cognizance, but can show what those particular excellencies

are

are which they commend, and where they encounter onely bold negligence affectation or impertinence, there their ſponge leaves a trace for ever indeleble. The hope I have that ſuch ingenuous critiques are not wanting amongſt us, hath made me employ ſome leiſure in preſenting *Gratius* to my Country in this dreſſe, that ſo he may be drawn forth from a double obſcurity; both that of his matter, and the other of his fame. The former hath been made facile by the learned *Ultius*, who could with more aptneſſe and certainty reduce this Author to his genuine ſenſe, (which ſurely the moſt famous of our late Philologers did not ſo throughly reach) becauſe the perplexity was couch'd onely in this, that the ſubject is unfrequented, and the manner of it ſomewhat antiquated, but otherwiſe the phraſe is cleare candid, and perſpicuous. Then for the latter obſcurity which may ſeeme to bee upon his reputation, that will ſuddenly vaniſh away when his naked worth ſhall appeare; I ſay he may ſeeme obſcure becauſe he is more rarely knowne, then his elegant writings may deſerve, yet it is worthy the noting that no ſucceeding Authour hath made mention of him, but favorably and with a character of honour.

And

And ſurely a great reaſon that hath ſuppreſt the Fame of this Poet, and ſo long mask'd the beauties of his excellent verſes was, that in his owne Age, the manners of his Countrymen began immediately to decline, & though there were then growing up the moſt choyce witts, yet they were all ſo farre addicted to eaſe, luxury, and the delights of Rome, that they had little Guſto for Excerciſes of induſtry, and the entertainements of a Country life. Afterwards in tract of time, thoſe who have moſt flouriſhed in Philology, have rather affected a Sedentary retirement, ſo that they have not been much acquainted with the ſubject of this Poem, nor ſenſible of the curioſities in it, through which meanes it hath long layn by as it were out of knowledge. And now I conceive how hard a thing it will be for a Georgicall Poem to emerge after ſo long privacy. *Virgil* and *Ovid* have been through many Ages born up by the wings of Univerſal Fame. We beare an early reverence to them, even forc'd from us by the generall teſtimony of uninterrupted Antiquity, rather than form'd in us by our own judgements. Their Character is ſo far warranted that they are every where ſafely honor'd by

thoſe

thoſe who cannot render any accompt wherein thoſe excellencies lie which they ſo highly celebrate. I ſhall not think him to ſtand in need of meane authorities to commend him, neither am I worthy to undertake for him: Onely I ſhall as it were point at ſome particular graces of the Poem which have affected mee, and ſhall not ſpare to diſcover wherin the diſadvantages of Tranſlation conſiſt. And then why may not this Author, like ſome refulgent ſtarre, after long diſappearance, raiſe up into our Hemiſphere his head incircled with its native luſture? Why may he not find the ſame fate with thoſe Philoſophers, Legislators, and Monarches, who returning from their concealements, obtain'd double Veneration? Or if theſe meaſures of honour may bee thought too ambitiouſly ſtrain'd for the reward of rurall Poeſy, why may hee not like his owne Hart diſcover himſelfe with his head newly frayed and burniſhed, full of luſty vigour, and renew'd into a vivacious youth? We ſhall doe right to our judgement when we can owne the true perfections of an Authour, though commended unto us by no Quintilian. I have here ſingled out the parts of this worke and ſome ornaments thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The Diſtribution of the Poem.

WHen we would conſider the chieſe tryall of any piece, we muſt diligently read it all over; and that being done, draw under one view the coherence of every member with the other, and of the whole body with its Title: For as is the beauty of a Man, ſo is that of a Poem; moſt of all conſiſting in the Symmetry, and figure of the Organicall parts; Now *Gratius* hath a great perſpicuity of method throughout this work.

Dona cano divûm] After his propoſition of the ſubject compris'd in one verſe; and his Invocation in halfe a verſe, the firſt enterance is to a Remotion of the abrogated ſtyle of Hunting, which was inconvenient, yet agreeable with all the other actions of man in that ignorant non-age of the world. Then he preceeds to ſet downe who they were that had deſerv'd ſo well of mankind, as to reduce Hunting to an Art: where the *Founders* and *Patrons* of that Noble Art are all reckoned up, which gives the Poem an illuſtrious Frontiſpiece: rendering it not unlike the publique

Hall

Hall of ſome Sciences or Arts, where over the Portal, or in the outward Court are ſet up the Images of thoſe who have beeen Inventors and Advancers of that Science or Art:

25 *Prima jubent tenui naſcentem jungere filo*] Of netting. Theſe latine Titles which will follow according to their places are in the *Paris* and *Aldine* Editions, and in a Manuſcript compar'd by *Ulitius. De Retibus conficiendis.* In which Paragragh, with what diſcretion and exactneſſe does he give the meaſures of Nets; nay afterwards, with what curioſity does he deſcend to the choice and ordering of Hemp. Theſe things may ſeem minute and contemptible to ſome, but they are abſolutely of the greateſt importance; for if the firſt preparations of matter be faulty, the following pains of all thoſe hands through which it is to paſſe may diſguiſe, but cannot redreſſe it.

61 *Nonne vides veterum*] In his Tranſition while he paſſes thence forward to the other Snares, he confirmes the uſefulneſſe of thoſe Arts by the preſidents of diverſe illuſtrious perſonages, ſome whereof have to their ruine neglected them, and others made uſe of them with great advantages.

Sunt

Sunt, quibus immundo decerptæ vulture plumæ] *De Pinnatis conficiendis.* In this Perioch he gives direction how to make the line with white & red feathers, which was to be drawn about the Woods in the intermitted ſpaces where the Toyles were pitch'd, that ſo the Dear (than which no creature is more timerous) might balk them and be caſt upon the Net. Which feathers are ſo ordered that they beſet the Dear with a double fearfullneſſe both from their ſmell and Colours. 75

Nam fuit & laqueis] *Pedicæ* Grinns. 89 Theſe he intimates to have been antiquated; yet propoſes the exacteſt Rule of making them, and gives the fartheſt improvement of them; ſubjoyning every where the reaſon of the ſtructure: And then being raviſh'd into an Admiration of ſuch ingenious inventions, enquires into the firſt Author and regiſters the Arcadian *Dercylos*; Whom he records to have been a very holy man, both for juſtice and Devotion, (where he expreſſes both Tables) and thereupon great in the divine favour; ſo that in his youth he obtain'd this knowledge by revelation from the Goddeſs of the Wood; to him alſo he imputes the contriving of

of Borespears, by which fair Transition he implicates this Paragraph with the next.

108 *Ille etiam valido primus venabula*] *Genera jaculorum.* The Diversity of Spears, is taken chiefly from the several shapes of the sockets which are fasten'd upon them, so that he first determines their Figure, Quality, & Weight. Herein he shows himself a great *Curieux*, and so well travell'd that he could examine the lances of remote Countries: then having demonstrated plainly before our eyes the unusefullnesse of them, he gravelly cuts betweene those irregularities, and fixes a perpetuall standard for all Darts, which is onely moveable when nature shall alter, and this he opposes to the fantasticall innnovations which were without due judgement brought in fashion continually.

124 *Ipsa arcu*] He commends the Bow and Arrowes which was the Artillery of the antient Heroes.

127 *Disce agedum & validis delectum hastilibus*] *Ligna apta jaculis.* In the second place he directs the judgment in choice of Trunchions. Here are reckon'd up all the proper trees which

which are forreigners or natives of *Italy*. The qualities requir'd are, that they be ſolid and ſtreight, but becauſe thoſe may be wiſh'd for, and long ſought, yet not often found; he deſcends to give inſtructions for the right ordering of them in their Nurſerie.

Not without much exactneſſe, like Mothers who perceiving their children to grow crooked, do as it were new mould them with inventions of Bodies; and ſwath them up in Girdles to make their Waſt ſlender.

Then he defines the meaſure to which they muſt grow, and ſhow's the proper ſeaſon of cutting them down.

Sed cur exiguis tantos in partibus orbes] 150
De canibus. Here we may ſee the Dogs of various Nations, lying as far diſtant even as the Eaſt-Indies are from *Britain*, not only enumerated, but all of them characteriz'd, and compar'd one with another. An admirable work, and which could not have been perform'd by our Author, although he be of ſo large wit as is evident, thus inquiſitive, and thus judicious, had he not withall been a Citizen of *Rome* the Empreſſe of the World, and contemporary with her greateſt heighth.

Idcirco

193 *Idcirco variis miſcebo gentibus uſum*] Theſe ſeven verſes contain a Croſſing the ſtrain in Breeding. When our Author had ſurvay'd that great variety of Dogs in ſeverall Nations with their diverſity of inſtinct; ſeeming not throughly ſatisfi'd with all thoſe ſingle excellencies which were diſcover'd in them, he propounds a way to meliorate Nature by Art, that ſo the diſtinct good qualities which are required for uſe, may all meet implanted in one race; and the ill conditions which are complicated with any one kind, may be cover'd by the ſuperinduction of a contrary vertue.

199 *At te leve ſiquà*] He does not omit to mention courſing though lightly, for it was then but lately diſcover'd and come into practiſe in *Italy*; yet he directs in the enquiry after Grey-hounds, and in chaſing with fleet-hounds.

209 *Illis omne decus quod nunc, Metagontes, habetis*] Here comes in the Lime-hound, and in this paragraph is put down the whole image of their hunting; He begins with falling upon a trayle, coming to a loſſe, working out that loſſe, then running away with the

ent,

ſent, till he come to the laire of the beaſt, or if it be gone forth from that, to the very covert where the Beaſt is; There your Nets muſt be pitch'd and drawn upon it. Then he enjoyn's to reward your Dog being Victour. All this diſcipline of hunting is ſo exquiſite, that he records *Hagnon* to have been the firſt that made his Dog to it, and regiſters the name of the Hound to have been *Glympicus*. Moreover he make this eminent Huntſman to have been not onely Maſter, but Author of an admirable race of hounds deriv'd by the commixture of Cattomountaines, to which he attributes unuſuall and almoſt fabulous ſtrength.

Junge pares ergo] He ſhows the marks to 263
diſcern a good Bratch for breeding, which he requires to be lim'd with a choice Dog, for goodneſs of courage and greatneſs of limbs, & comlineſs of ſhape, to be ſhut up with him, and ſeparated to him alone. Then proceeds to the indulgence which muſt be given the Bitch when ſhe is big, and after ſhe has whelp'd how ſhe muſt be eas'd of ſo great a burden in bringing up the young ones; Here are ſet down prognoſtiques to govern our choice, that ſo the

the moſt promiſing whelps may be rear'd, and the leſſe hopefull made away then to treat her tenderly while ſhe ſuckleth them; When they are weaned with what Mang to feede them, and what thrifty allowance to beſtow upon them, that ſo they may be kept in a fine and cleane ſent; where with incomparable neateneſs he recounts the deplorable ſad effects of Luxury in Humane Manners, Inſtancing in the knowne examples of ruin'd Monarks, Empires, Nations. All which ruines of Commonwealths may be a faire warning to him that beares any reſpect to his Hounds, as there is tacitely imply'd a great enforcement of Temperance to man by pointing at the Inſtitution of theſe inferiour creatures, and if wee rightly conſider what hee preſents, the very Kennell of Dogs may be our Schoole. Neither doe they herein onely reſemble man, but he likewiſe attributes to them obedience.

328 *Idcirco imperium catulis unuſque magiſter*] The Huntſman. His Qualifications, his Office and Duty, his Dignity. It is no meane place to be as it were Conſul of the Woods, and Tribune of that Victorious Legion. Then does

does our Authour dresse him that goes forth a hunting from his Mounteroe to his Half-boots; and armes him, with weapons to cast at distance, to charge with at hand, either to cut up hedges, or to open his Beast.

——*quin & Mavortia bello Vulnera*] *Cannum remedia.* Here hath been care in sending forth this stout Brigade, into the Forrest where they encounter hard combats, and not without much exposing themselves to dangerous service doe they obtaine the Victorie: now here are instructions given to be their Chyrurgion at their comming home, with the whole cure of Dogs in all diseases, whether arising through ill habits, or from heats and colds, whether contagious or lesse malignant, where he showes to prevent Madnesse by Worming, to remove Epidemicall diseases proceeding from Universall causes by change of Ayre; and prescribes for particular Maladies, very proper Receipts. He layes downe all the diverse Methods of curing: In the first place, Naturall, which are commonly experimented; afterward Superstitious, such as have been received by old tradition: but in the last and highest places he resorts to Divine; 344

where

where he fixes his utmoſt refuge both for the intenſion of diſeaſes which humane indeavor cannot ſubdue, as alſo for the extenſion of them; there being ſuch vaſt numbers of infirmities incident to them, that no experience could provide ſpeciall Remedies for every one. How noble and ſublime this paſſage is, will appeare enough, if we ſhould transferre it to humane uſe. As Phyſitians doe laudably inſiſt upon approv'd concluſions, wherein conſiſts Art; and as they ſhould make evidence of their diſcretion by detecting groundleſſe curioſities built upon impoſture or Magique: So chiefly muſt their Piety be manifeſted in acknowledging the tranſcendency of Divine Operations, beſides and beyond the limits of Humane skill.

497 *Reſtat equos finire notis*] *De equis.* His laſt directions are for the choyce of a good Hunting Nagg. In this part he removes ſome ſpecious kinds of Horſes, which though they were deſervedly famous, yet were unfit for this employment, either for want of ſpirit, or weakeneſſe of their bodies, or by reaſon of an untractable ſtubbornneſſe, and fiery mettall. Yet he reflects upon the different Chorographies

phies of Countries, and allowes for Champaines and the light mould horſes of a ſoft hoofe which would be unſerviceable in Rocky and Mountainous tracts of ground. In all this Paragraph our Authour ſhowes his wonted curioſity enumerating the moſt eminent ſorts of Horſes, declaring their courage, management, ſtrength, and keeping; all which hee reduces to the properties required in this occaſion; not omitting the advantages of Colours; and when he drawes to a concluſion inſinuating himſelfe into the prayſe of *Italy*, crownes his worke with a ſplendid Epilogue which is a monument of gratitude to his owne moſt noble Country.

Thus have I Analy'sd and deduc'd the different heads of this Poem, in which naked platform much clearneſſe of diſtribution will reſemble a fair Ordinance of building. This again ſo enterweav'd with ſolid Philoſophicall diſcourſes, that it ſeems like a faire Edifice ſupported with Rafters of firme Timber. What curious diſquiſitions upon every occaſion does he inſert? which ſpeak him a great *Vertuoſo* in his time, and even then to have been conducted purely by the light of his own gallant wit to the true Method of Phyſiology. He falls in with the *Novum Orga-*

num aud that illluſtrious *Scheam* of *Philoſophia, Inſtaurata*, for while he reflects on an Harmony of diffus'd Experiments, he ſeems to write (if I may be allow'd to uſe that ſignificant term of my Lord *Verulam*) the particular Hiſtories of Hemp, of Dogs, of Horſes. My deſign in taking him thus in pieces, is, that every diſtinct membermay be ſeen in its proper dimenſions: how naturall they are, and how aptly conjoyn'd; which may in ſome ſort illuſt rate the work; and if by any means we can be invited to look attentively into it, I ſhould not doubt but the Author would ſoon be enſtated in his deſerv'd celebrity.

CHAP. 3.

Of the Figures and Colours of the Style.

THE whole worke of the former diſcourſe hath been to lay open the ſtructure and Artificiall Lineaments of this Poem; it will be of good uſe to obſerve ſome Graces and Beauties which ſhine in particular Members of it.

There is ſcattered very frequently throughout the Work, a cheerfull Artifice of communicating light by the oppoſition of contrary

trary termes; for the ſubject of the Poem is narrative, which requires frequent quickning, leſt it become no better than a dead tale. Now the Author was not onely fraught with vaſt experience, but had an acute wit which could diſtinguiſh and marſhall his conceptions with great perſpicuity : this makes him ſo much abound in that neat Figure; the Antients call'd them *Antitheta raſa*. I ſhall inſtance in ſome.

Hee begins with one if it be look'd nearly into. His *Artes* and *Arma*. The two Modes of hunting. This a deſperate and gladiator-like entring the liſts with Beaſts, and aſſaulting them by violence; which was the School of cruelty and ignorant courſe of the Antient Nimrods; the other a craſty circumventing them by wiles, which is the child of ingenious invention, much aſſiſting man to re-eſtabliſh him in his Empire over the Beaſts of the field that hath been ſo much empayred. Then again, his *Magnum opus* which is bold and hazardous, hunting of great beaſts, and *Leve opus* which is hard-riding and purſuit of little, fugacious Quarry. In the *Javelins*, *Macedonum immenſi conti* to which were *longa haſtilia*, *exigui dentes*, and by them are ſet *Albanorum jacula*, in whoſe framing was

ingens culter, tenera virgæ. Then among the Dogs

Sunt q. S. alant genus intractabilis iræ.
At contrà faciles m. Lycaones a.

Again,

Excutiet ſ. magnus pugnator a.
At fugit adverſos idem q. r. h.
Umber. ——

Again,

Sic canis illa ſuos taciturna ſupervenit hoſtes,
At clangore citat quos nondum conſpicit apros
Ætola quæcunq́, canis de gente

Again, he brings in the Grayhound as ſwift but not Sagacious, which prayſe he allowes the Fleet-hound; yet the Fleet-hound, however ſwift and ſagacious, is not ſecret; but all three vertues are united in the Lime-hound. Theſe differences and Gradations are full of delight, and conveniently lodged in the Memory. Moreover

Os magnum, & patulis agitatos morſib. ignes
Spirent. Aſtricti ſuccingant ilia ventris.

And the next,

Cauda brevis, longumq́, latus ——

A

A little below

Cesaries non pexa nimis, not too thick

—*non frigoris illa Impatiens*, not too thin,

In this place observe the like speaking.

Licet alti vulneris ora Abstiterint &c.

—*tum pura monebo*

Circum labra sequi, tenuiq; includere filo:

At si pernicies angusto pascitur ore,

Contrà pande viam, fallentesq; argue causas.

The great gash must be sow'd up to keep in the guts: The lesser Ulcer must be lanc'd to let out the corruption.

I purposely omit sometimes as will be obvious to the reader. In the last description of Horses the same glosse appears. The fierce Syenian, soft Parthian, hard-hoof'd Gennet but cowardly the bold Murcibian, yet hardmouth'd, the Barbary to be govern'd with a switch. All which apt disposition of sentences gives much lustre to the Narration.

Another Vertue of his style is to be observ'd in his Metaphors which are Naturall, and Familiar; He does almost every were allegorize hunting under Terms of the *Roman Militia*, as where the Dogs are called in the Assault *Socij*, and after it *comites Victoriæ*, the young Whelpes *nova pubes* and *silvas*

domitura juventus, the pack of Dogs, *Exercitus*, the huntſman, *Catulorum magiſter* like *Magiſter Equitum.* To hunt *vincere ſilvas*, the ſorts of hunting, *Mars nudus* or *bellum ex arte miniſtratum.* It is wonderfull elegant when he moralizes to precepts of Temperance from the allowance given to dogs that they may be kept to have a quick fine ſent. *Lacte novam pubem, &c.* He ſhows the ſeeds of ambition in a generous puppy.

Jamq; illum impatiens æquæ vehementia ſortis
Extulit, affectat maternâ regna ſub alvo.

He attributes loyalty to the Bitch,

Si renuit cunctos, & mater adultera non eſt.

Matching according to her Rank & Dignity,

——— emerita ſervat faſtigia laudis.

There is an excellent image contain'd under theſe two verſes.

Stat fatum ſuprà, totumq; avidiſsimus orcus
Paſcitur, & nigris orbem circumvolat alis.

He repreſents death under the figure of a Night-Raven flapping the whole world with her wings, and preying upon all the works of Nature, wherein he alludes to that whole ſtory made in the laſt Book of *Virgil* within

an

an hundred verſes of the end

——ne me terrete timentem
Obſcenæ volucres, alarum verbera noſco,
Lethalémq; ſonum.——

There is another facetious Parody from *Homer*. Our Author of his Huntſman.

Ultrumq; & prudens, & ſumptis impiger armis

Drawn from that character in *Homer* upon a more Heroicall perſonage.

Ἀμφότερον Βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς, κραιπνός τ' αἰχμητής

Theſe Ornaments I have thought worthy the taking notice of, that ſo the reader may be ſomewhat ſatisfy'd in in the ſtile, and the more detain'd in obſerving it, not onely for the purity of it, but alſo for its ſplendor.

CHAP. 4.

Of the diſadvantages of this Tranſlation.

ALl thoſe who read Tranſlations, do find by experience, that even the beſt of them do not move a like delight in their minds, as the Originalls themſelves; but wherein this difference does conſiſt, it is not ſo eaſie for eve-

ry one to assign. Which could it be discover'd, surely an exact Translator might wave all those inconveniences, and make his work so compleat as would give full satisfaction to any impartial Judge. I may therfore be thought to have had good reason to enquire into it.

Whatsoever antient History is rendred into our Vulgar Language, comes under the cognisance of all those that can read English: but every one is not sufficiently acquainted with Antiquity to understand it readily: for Arts have their severall periods: Ceremonies of Religion are Nationall, and small Chorographies with the Terriers and Boundaries of Countries are continually remov'd to and fro. Now those which have not their minds through much reading imprinted with the Scene of things as they stood in that Age, however they may have great naturall parts, yet are apt to measure such Authors by a false Rule: expecting from them the perfections of Operations in the present road of Arts, and an uniformity with the gallantries that are now in fashion. But when they misse of those expectations, the matter will seem obscure, and subject to contempt, although it have its due perspicuity and accomplishments. Who can

defer-

deſervedly tax our Author becauſe he hath not commended Braſill-wood for the making of Spears? or Sugar-cheſt (as we call it) for the making of neat arrowes? Who could expect that hee ſhould praiſe the Iriſh Grey-hound? When as yet thoſe places were not diſcover'd by the Romans, or not ſubdu'd. We read not of Fox-hunting, of Tarriers nor other Verminers in him: Theſe ſports were not yet in requeſt with the world. He hath no reaſon to cry up our good hunting Nags, for at that time it is not likely that the Barbarian Brittains did train up running horſes after their Fleet Northern hounds. On the other ſide what delight can we find in the Heathens Canon of fabulous Gods? When he comes to treat of the ſorts of Flax, Linnen, and Tow, who can be affected with this diſcourſe but a Hemp-maſter? and then the Marts for Hemp are ſo much alter'd, partly in that the nature of grounds is in tract of time chang'd, the humour of Planters turn'd, and the communication of places broken off by the Tranſlation of Government; and partly in that Countries have loſt their antient limits and names; ſo that who can give a right judgement of thoſe inſtructions but an Antiquary? And indeed there are but very few ſo much *Curieux*,

that they can break through thoſe double bars of obſcurity; ſince learned men think it a diſparagement to inform themſelves of thoſe Arts which they call illiberall: and Mechanicall Artiſans have not uſually much leaſure to employ upon univerſall ſtudies. The ſame difficulty of loſt Topography is very much propagated through this Poem in his aſſigning the particular races both of Dogs and Horſes, which will therefore merit that in the next Chapter the names of Places throughout the Book be clear'd. It is to be conſider'd likewiſe that our Country is not ſtor'd with thoſe harmfull Beaſts of Venery, the Wolfe and Wild-bore. So that we are not ſenſible of his great Care in the choice and ordering of Spears, nor of his proviſion in ſhowing to ſet Engines, and dig pits which men prize in thoſe Countries where Bears and Lyons with ſuch ravenous Beaſts do abound. Again, we ſeem to have a different end in our hunting, which hath introduc'd a different ſtile of hunting. For in *England* till even now ſince the reſpit of theſe Warrs, there were ſo many Foreſts, Chaſes, and Parks; as were not to be match'd in any Kingdome. Theſe were Vivaries for Beaſts (the deſign of their Lords being to preſerve Game) where they were ſafe, not onely by the Pale, or Wall: but under the protection of many

ſevere

ſevere Laws: as if they had been naturaliz'd, enfranchis'd, and Citizens of our Commonwealth. But now how can we approve thoſe directions of Hunting whieh propound to themſelves rather Victory then Game? That was the condition of thoſe Countries; for either they deſign'd upon Beaſts of prey: and theſe were look'd upon as Banditos and Out-laws; which onely kept their holds in Woods, but too frequently ſally'd out to lay waſt the Corn-fields and Meadows of the Countryman, to devour his Flocks: or if they purſu'd Beaſts which are more uſefull and leſs harmefull, yet they were ſuch as being under no mans propriety, Seignieury or Royalty, gave encouragement to every man, that hee ſhould ſeize himſelf of the moſt plentifull booty to the utmoſt might of his wit or induſtry. This incongruity to our factions may make an Engliſhman the leſſe diſpos'd to delight in it, unleſſe hee inform himſelf of the diverſe ſorts of Hunting, which are, or have been in uſe abroad; And to this I ſhall deliver ſome helps. For though the words and phraſe were in chaſt Engliſh, yet the ſtrangeneſſe of the habits, and Arms, and Motions, the outlandiſh Cuſtomes, Landtſchaep and Borders do preſently betray that it it a Latine Poem

taught

taught to ſpeak Engliſh, yet not having ſo perfectly attained to it, but that it plainly appears to be naturally Latin.

CHAP. 5.
The Geography of Gratius.

WHen *Rome* was at her higheſt degree of Glory and Empire, it was the ambition of thoſe Lieutenants which were ſet over the ſeverall Nations under their State to gather up all the rarities which were in their Provinces; ſome after Victories, ſome by exaction, others by purchaſe: which were upon ſeverall accounts convey'd to *Italy*, for their ſpoiles were ſent to ſet forth their Triumphs as we may ſee in the Cuts of Trajans Pillar. Again, they did often gratifie their friends in furniſhing them with curioſities for publique ſhow's; thus *Flavian* ſent his brother *Symmachus* ſeven Scotch dogs to grace a Quæſtors ſhow, which play'd ſo fiercely upon Beaſts, that the Romans admir'd and thought they were convey'd thither in Iron Grates. The ſtory is famous, or rather is and will be to all ages infamous, how *Verres* did ſtrip and rob *Sicily* in the time of his Government. Beſides that the moſt incorrupt Prefects over Countries

must

muſt needs be inrich'd, what with preſents, and what their revenues furniſh'd to them, whereby they might depart honourably whenſoever they were recall'd home by the Supream commands. So that it muſt needs be that in *Italy*, all the treaſures of the known parts of the Univerſe were to be found. If there were curious Linnen in any remote Country, there it was to be ſeen. If a good race of Dogs in the moſt forreign parts, thither they were tranſmitted. If an excellent horſe were bred in *Greece*, or *Numidia*, or *Ægypt*, it muſt be ſent to *Italy* : So that one may juſtly compare *Italy* to a rich Cabinet adorned with an univerſall collection of what rarities the deſpoyled world could afford. This advantage accrued to them from Inferiour Kings and Commonwealths, as to Land-lords from their Vaſſalls. And there muſt needs ariſe another occaſion to encreaſe their gallantry, for Commerce attends Wealth. And ſurely when they had the World as tributary under their power, which was in the reigne of *Auguſtus*, under whom our Author flouriſh'd, how great Commerce muſt that immenſe revenew draw after it! We are apt enough to flatter our ſelves, but our communication is contain'd within ſtraighter limits; neither

have

have ſo full and ocular underſtanding, eſpecially of in-land Commodities, as they had who held ſuch ſtrict Intelligence in that vaſt Body Politique. This may be evident in the Georgiques of *Virgil*, and Naturall Hiſtory of *Pliny*; but no where more illuſtrious then in this ſmall piece of *Gratius*; wherein is contain'd ſo great choyce of all Subjects that he writes upon, as it may eaſily appeare how he convers'd in a well-furniſhed ſhop. It will therefore be uſefull to enquire into that multiplicity of places which is ſpread through the Poem, in which I ſhal chiefly follow the guidance of *Ferrario* in his moſt exact Geographical dictionary, which as yet is very rare to be met with, but will within a ſhort time come forth throughly corrected from innumerable negligences in the Millaine Edition, being now under the preſſe, and having advanced ſome part of the way.

Acarnania. At this day is called *Carnia* and *Deſpotato*, it is a Region of *Epirus* bending towards the South, bordering upon *Ætolia* towards the Eaſt. The people are called *Acarnans*, their Cities were *Ambracia*, *Actium*, *Leucas*, *Halyzæa*, and *Aſtacus*, their rivers *Aracthus* and *Achelous*. Our Authour in prayſing the craftineſſe of the Acarnanian

breed

breed of Dogs, does ingeniouſly allude to the Hiſtory mentioned by *Thucydides*, of the 400. Acarnans planted in Ambuſcado by *Demoſthenes*, which were order'd to fall upon the *Peloponneſians*, and accordingly did with great execution and ſucceſſe.

Achaia, Is taken largely for a great tract of Greece; now called *Livadia* and *Rumelia*, bordering towards the North upon *Theſſaly*, Weſtward on *Epirus*, Southward on *Peloponneſus*, and towards the Eaſt encompaſſed by the Sea. But *Achaia proprie dicta* is a Country of *Peloponneſus* between *Corinth* and *Patræ*, lying to the Bay of Corinth.

Acyrus, This place is ſuſpicious of corruption. *Geſner* ſubſtitutes, *Acytus*, and *Vlitius*, out of *Virgil*, *Taygetus*, taking it for the *Spartan* Dogs.

Æmonius. I take it here to ſignifie *Theſſalian*. It alſo is a Citty of *Hiſtria Città nuova*, and another of upper *Pannonia*, call'd *Igg*.

Æoliæ Sibyllæ vallis. He meanes *Cumæ*, as *Vlitius* hath corrected it: which *Salmaſius* at the ſame time ſo corrected; both directed from the praiſe which *Pliny* gives to the *Cuman* Flax. *Sibylla in Virgil* is called *Æolica*, who afterwards tranſlated her propheticall cave into *Campania*, there ſhee had

a Temple built, & the whole City was under her patronage, so that *Juvenal* saith of one going to dwell at *Cuma*, that he did

—unumcivem donare Sibyllæ.

Ætnæ artes. The Dance of *Curassiers* instituted by *Æneas* in honour of his deceased Father; which required a strong horse: this Mountaine which is the greatest of *Sicily* is now called *Mongibello.*

Ætolus. The Country of *Ætolia* is at the present named *Artinia* and *Lepanto.* A Region of *Achaia*, seated in the borders of *Epirus* westward; Between the *Locri* East, and *Acarnans* west: divided from the former by the River *Evenus*, and from the latter by *Achelous*, having these Cities *Naupactum*, *Calydon*, *Chalcis*, and *Olenus.* This therefore is observable in the comparison of the *Acarnanian* Dogs, which were close, with the *Etolians* their very next Neighbours, which were so blam'd for being open; that in the nearest vicinity of Countries, may happen the greatest Opposition of Manners.

Nemo est tam prope, tam procùlq; nobis.

Agragas. A Territory of *Sicily*; the Towne is called *Agrigentum* also; now *Girgenti*, and the River at this day *Drago*, and a great Hill, as in this place, and so observ'd by *Vibius.*

Ala-

Alabanda, Now by the *Turks* call'd *Eblebanda*. An Inland City of *Caria*, between *Amizo* on the West and *Stratonice* on the East. *Pliny* commends the *Alabandique* hemp for nets.

Albania. A Region of *Macedonia*, North of *Epirus*. The *Albanesi* are a people warlike as they have since approved themselves under *Scanderbeg*, *pernix Albania* from their great force and strength of body.

Altinum, Afterwards *Altino*, once a famous City of *Venice* at the mouth of the River *Silis*, lying almost midway between *Padua* and *Concordia* : it was raz'd by the *Hunns*, what time *Attila* overthrew *Aquileia* and *Concordia*, *Altinates genista*. It appeares that the *ginostra* in *Venice* must bear a considerable growth to bee a fit matter for Spears and Darts ; which afterwards he requires to be.

In quinos sublata pedes hastilia plena.

The Wood is indeed of a tough Nature ; and in those warmer Countries all vegetables are encourag'd with a more geniall Sun, but otherwise in our Island I have not ordinarily seen *Broom* grow up to that heighth requiqir'd. It is a *Frutex* very frequent, and a -

turally

turally overrunning many grounds with us, which gives denomination to the adjacent Townes that are from thence called *Bromley*. Of these Townes I have seen two in *Tendering hundred* in *Essex*, where all that Tract of land was spread with Broom, as thick as Marasses use to be covered with Rushes, or Heaths with Brambles, and indeed they are generally as low as a *Suffrutex* called by *Virgil*, *Humiles Genistæ*. Yet I am informed by knowing Arborists, that Broom oftentimes rises to a far higher pitch than what is here determined, and though it bee commonly ranck'd amongst the *Frutices*, yet it is of an Arboreous nature, and hath a stock which ascends, and spreads into a body of some Bulke.

Amyclæ. It is here set down *Lacedæmoniæ Amyclæ*, which distinguishes it from the *Italian Amyclæ*, of which *Virgil. Æn.* 10.

——— *ditissimus agri* (*Amyclis.*
Qui fuit Ausonidum, & tacitis regnavit

This other is a City of *Laconia* in *Peloponnesus*, famous for hunting.

Virg. 3. *Georg. Armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pharetram.*

Athamania, A Region of *Epirus* on the borders

borders of *Thessaly* and *Acarnania*. The words of *Gratius* in this place are doubtfull, for either he saith, that as the *Brittish* Dogs do excell in courage, so do the *Athamanians* in craft: which agrees with his usuall way of Antithesis; taking opposite qualities and setting one against the other, or else he speaks a more noble thing in commendation of our Country-Dogs; saying, that as the Brittish Dogs exceed the *Molossians* in stoutnesse, so they equall the *Athamanian*, *Thessalian* & *Epirote*, in subtilty: and this interpretation may be verify'd from the Nature and usuall experience of our Mastiffes that play at the Bull or Bear; which will (*subire*) play low and creep beneath till they fasten upon the Beast.

Bœotius. The Country is a Region of *Achaia* lying between the *Corinthian* Bay and *Ægean* Sea; bordering upon *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Attica*, and *Phthiotis*, antiently call'd *Ogygia*, now *Stramuzuppa*. The head City is *Thebes* now almost ruin'd, built by *Cadmus*, whom *Ovid* brings in hunting too in these parts, and when Countries were lesse planted with Cities and Towns; Hunting must needs have been more frequented; for then beasts were every where obvious: but where man inhabits they are either frighted away, or extirpated.

So

So that as we have encreas'd, they have decreas'd.

Bisaltes. A people of *Thrace* bordering upon *Macedonia*, inhabiting all about *Amphipolis* and *Philippi*.

Britanni. Though he mean all this great Island, comprehending *England* and *Scotland*: yet at that time onely part of that which is now call'd *England* was open to the Romans. Therefore it hath great Emphasis when he saies

——*atq; ipsos libeat penetrare* Britannos.

It was but in the Age before that they said *Virg. Æneid. 9. Extremiq; hominum Morini*— reputing the *Picards* to be in the uttermost line of the World. Now therefore how suddainly come they to be acquainted in *Italy* with the Mastiffes or Hounds of *Brittain*? yet they had not that particular notice of them all, as (it may be the land then afforded; but as it is certain) they are now. Besides our Mastiffe which seems to be an *Indigena* or Native of *England*; we train up most excellent Grey-hounds (which seem to have been brought hither by the *Galls*) in our open Champaines. Then for hounds, the West-

Country

Country, *Cheſhire* and *Lancashire*, with other Wood-land and Mountainous Countries breed our Slow-Hound; which is a large great dog, tall and heavy. Then *Worceſterſhire*, *Bedfordſhire* and many well mixt ſoiles, where the Campaigne and covert are of equall largeneſs, produce a middle ſiz'd dog of a more nimble compoſure than the former. Laſtly the North-parts, as *York-ſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Northumber-land*, and many other plain champaign Countries breed the light, nimble, ſwift, ſlender, Fleet-hound, (which Mr. *Markam* with his wonted curioſity doth obſerve) After all theſe the little Beagle is attributed to our Country, this is by *Ulitius* ſhown to be the *Canis Agaſſæus* of *Oppian* againſt *Cajus*. All theſe Dogs have deſerv'd to be famous in adjacent and remote countries whither they are ſent for great rarities, and ambitiouſly ſought for by their Lords and Princes, although onely the fighting Dogs ſeem to have been known to the antient Authors: and perhaps in that Age Hunting was not ſo much cultivated by our own Countrymen.

Bubaſtia ſacra. Feaſts conſecrated to the Goddeſſe which was worſhipp'd at *Bubaſtus*, or *Bubaſtis* a City of *Egypt* upon the *Nile* within the *Delta*, where ſhe had a ſtately

Tem-

Temple. *Ovid.9. Met. Sanctaq; Bubastis*---- call'd at this day *Pibesseth* or *Azioth*.

Callæci equi. It is a Country of *Arragon* in *Spain*. The most remote toward the Sea, call'd vulgarly by the *Italians Gallicia*. The people by the *Spaniards* are nam'd *Gallegos*, they border upon *Las Esturias*; the *Astures* by the *Cantabrian* Sea over the *Pyrenean* Mountaines. The *Asturcones* are a famous race of ambling horses, and such was accounted the swiftnesse of the *Spanish* horses, that they were fabled to have been begotten of the wind.

Calydonia. This same *vana Calydonia lingua* is but a speciall name of that babling, japping hound which he had before discommended.

At clangore citat, &c.
Ætolâ quacunque canis de stirpe, &c.

Calydon is a City of *Ætolia* upon the River *Evenus*; seven mile to the North from its mouth.

Caudinus Taburnus. Caudium was a Town of the *Hirpini* afterwards call'd, *Harpadium* now *Arpaia*, it is between *Capua* and *Beneventum* within Mountains, four miles from *Abella*. Hence was the name *Caudinæ fauces*,

Stretto

Stretto d'Arpaia, and *Giogo di S. Maria*, the narrow passes in the valley of *Caudium* which is commonly said *Val di Gardano*, through these the Romans were made to pass under the Gallows by the Samnians. Call'd *Caudinæ Furcæ* and *Caudinum Jugum*. Two miles off from this Passe stands *Taburnus* now *Taburo* an Hill of *Campania* abounding with Olive Trees.

Celtæ. A people of the *Galls* from whence that part of *Gallia* which is *Lyons*, was call'd *Celtique*. I have conceiv'd in their elogy of of the Celtique Dogs, that *diversi Celtæ* may import not onely remotenesse in country from the *Mede*, but that they were differing from the *indocilis Medus*: being both pugnacious and sagacious. *Ulitius* understands them to be of the same conditions with the *Mede*.

Cerauni. Horses bred in the Mountaines of *Epirus* call'd *Ceraunii* and *Acroceraunij*; but at this day *Monte della Chimera*; they may be hence thought to run up into *Macedonia*, and receive a denomination from *Pella*.

Chaoniæ. The Mares of *Chaonia* antiently *Molossia*, modernly *Canina*. *Chaonis ales* the Dove, *Chaonia glans*, the old fare of rude mankind.

Creta. Now call'd *Candy*, in old times it had

had ſome reputation of hunting. *Virgil Creſſamq; pharetram. Lucan. Gnoſſaſq; agitare Pharetras.*

Ovid. Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu. Here was one of the hundred Cities *Dictynna*, another *Cydon*

(*pharetras.*

Ovid. Armaq; *equoſq; habituſq; Cydoneaſq;*

Now as *Gratius. Sparta ſuos & Creta ſuos promittit alumnos,* ſo *Ovid* joynes theſe two famous races together.

Gnoſſius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus.

Afterwards

Et patre Dictæo, ſed matre Laconide nati
Labros & Agriodus, & acutæ vocis Hylactor.

And indeed from this example appears that *Gratius* by *promittit* does ſignifie *offers, preſents*: rather then boaſts, cõpares; by which he implies that this moſt excellent Limehound muſt be of a mixt breed from the *Cretan* and *Spartan*: that they prov'd of ſuch generous conditions beyond others. Thus *Ulitius* hath truly interpreted it in the latter place.

To your high breed Countries of Dogs not baſe
Sparta and Creta do conferre their race.

Cynips. A River of *Africa*, riſing from the de-

deserts of inward *Libya*, and after a long course flowing into the little quicksand by *Tripoli* between it and *Barathia*; the River is now call'd *Magra*: near which were Goats of no common size.

Cyniphij Hirci. Cyniphia lina. Antiently *Carthaginian* Flax was in great esteem.

Cyrrha. A City of *Phocia*, now *Aspropiti*, at the roots of the Mount *Parnassus*, upon the Crissæan Bay, 60 furlongs to the South of *Delphos* dedicated to *Apollo.*

Elis. A Region of *Peloponnesus* betweene *Arcadia* and *Achaia*, and the *Ionian* Sea with a City of the same name, now *Belvedere* of *Morea.* Here were the great Matches for horse-races every Olympiad.

Falisci. Phalisci. A people of *Hetruria* inhabiting between the Mountain *Ciminus*, and River *Tiber*; their Cities *Falisca*, *Faleria*, *Fescennia* and *Horta.* The Mountain of the *Falisci Soracte* a Mountain of *Hetruria*, in the bounds of the *Falisci* upon the River *Tiber. Monte S. Oresto*, and *M. di S. Silvestro.*

Galli. When he saies *inconsulti Galli* he may wel enough mean it of the Grayhounds which are reckon'd by the antients for the *canis*

Gallicus which can *premere inventam*, not *invenire feram latentem.*

Ganges. Ganga, that great river dividing the farther *India* from the hither, of these *Ptolomy* calls the hither *India intra Gangem*, the farther *extra Gangem* breaking forth from the *Emodi montes*, and issuing towards the South in two channells whose fartheſt mouthes are distant from one to the other eighty Spanish Leagues; in which it falls into the *Indian* Ocean: this is *Phyſon* one of the four great rivers which flow out of Paradise, according to St *Hierom* and *Isidore*. Upon this river is seated the Royall City and great Mart of Spices *Bengala*: and from this *Gangetica tellus*, or Realme of *Bengala* our East India Merchants bring all those rich Odours which are dispersed not onely through *Europe*, but over the whole world. For which reason it is by our Elegant Authour worthily stil'd *Nardifer Ganges.*

Garganus. Monte Gargano and *Monte di S. Angelo*, by which name the late City in it is signified, distant from *Sipontum* five miles; a mountaine of *Daunian Apulia*, having in compasse 200 Miles as *Pliny*: where is the *Garganian* promontory between *Sipontum* and *Hyrium*: of this, *Lucan*

Apu-

Apulus Hadriacas exit Garganos in undas.

Geloni. These are *Tartars* inhabiting part of the European Scythia, bordering on *Borysthenes* the River, accounted with *Mœotæ Alani*, *Agathyrsi* and *Sauromatæ* which dwell round the *Mæotica Palus*; Mother of the *Euxine* Black Sea. This Fen is calld *Mar bianco* by the *Italians*. They have great Deserts, and may exercise much hunting.

Græcia. He speakes of the glorious Republique of the *Athenians* in which under select Commanders they did such heroicall acts against the great King of *Persia*: and afterwards overthrew that Monarchy by *Alexander* the great, which atchievements is that renowne of their ancestors registred in Monuments of their owne wit, so as it is never to be forgotten, and although they knew the *Assyrian* Monarchy to have sunke under *Sardanapalus*, the opulency and softnesse of the *Chaldean* and *Persian*; yet they insisted on the same Steps of ruine. We know how famous the *Corinthians* were for Luxury. There were *Grecians* who protess'd precepts of cookery such was *Mithæcus* a culinary Philosopher; who gave formall doctrines of Sauces and Confections, which actions argued their low and degenerate spirits.

Hebrus Marizza. A great river of *Thrace* rising out of the Mountaine *Hæmus*, issuing into the *Ægean* sea, between the Cities of *Maronia* & *Ænos*, having wash'd the Cities of *Filippopoli* and *Andrinople* & *Trajanopoli.*

Hyrcanus. It is of a Country in *Asia* lying upon the Sea between *Media* on the West, and *Margiana* on the East. Having at the present various names *Diargument* & *Strava*, & *Casson*, & *Hyrach*, & *Massandran* & *Corcan*, which are not totall names of the Country; but partiall names of severall Regions. The chife cities heretofore were *Hyrcana* & *Amarusa.* In this land fruitfull of Wine and Corne, Panthers are generated and Tygers.

Italia. The Poet may well conclude his Poem in a rapture upon the prayses of *Italy* not onely becanse he deferrs Honour to his owne Country, but from the just merit of the place; for where the land is expos'd to so benigne an influx of the Heavens, there the ground must needs be well digested for a most perfect production of all species. Their Witts how refin'd and subtile? Their arm's how bold and prosperous? here our Authour seemes to commend their breede of Horses Wee much value the Neapolitan Courser, which Country is now Italy, though I question whether so esteem'd in that age.

Lechæ

Lechæum. A Towne and Harbour of the *Corinthians* upon the *Saronique* Bay, opposite to *Cenchrea* another Towne & Harbour upon the Corinthian Bay, distant from *Corinth* twelve furlongs; from *Cenchrea* seventy to the East. *Lesteriochori* is the present name.

Ligurinæ alpes. These are also called *Maritimæ*: these begin from the shore of the *French* Sea call'd *Le Montagne di Tenda*, & the *Cottiæ Alpes* or *Cottianæ* called *Moncenis*, closing in part of the Dutchy of *Monteferrato* & *Millain*, and part of the principality of *Piemont*. *Alpes Ligusticæ* are stretched out between *Nicæa*, which is *Nizza de Provenza*, and *Taurini*, which is *Piemont*.

Lycaones. Vlitius takes these dogs to bee of the Country of *Lycaon*, *Arcadians*, for dogs of that Country are famous, and hee does beleeve they may be Heirs of his owne body naturally begotten, if it be true that hee was turn'd into a Wolfe. Otherwise *Licaonia* is a part of *Cappadocia* divided from *Cilicia* by *Taurus*: whose Metropolis is *Iconium*; from whence they receive their corrupt appellation of *Cogni* at this day. The inhabitants of this Country are called *Licaones*, and the land abounds with wild *Asses*.

Lycius. This is from *Lycia* a Country of

A*sia*, lying between *Caria* on the West, and *Pamphylia* on the East, call'd at this day A*idinelli* and *Briquia*.

Lydia. This is a Region of A*sia* compris'd between *Ionia* on the West, and *Phrygia magna* on the East: which was also nam'd M*æonia*. It is call'd *Lud* by the Hebrewes; being a Nation deriv'd from that Grandchild of *Noah* by *Shem*, which was nam'd *Lud*. hence Λυδία their royall Seat was at *Sardis* while *Crœsus* was King of it, and had severall times rebell'd against the *Persians*, *Cyrus* overthrew him & dissolv'd the government. There are diverse proverbs of the villany of this people. *Diogen. Lydi mali & improbi, post hos Ægyptii, ac demum pessimi omnium Cares.* They were wont to adorn their heads with Hoods. Whence the Proverb upon effœminate people *Lydio more*. They gave their minds wholly to ryot and dainties. *Carica Lydorum*, also *Lydus cauponator*. Then for unseasonable *amours*, *Lydus in meridie*. Their Country is now call'd by the Turks, to whom they are subject, *Carasia*, and *Carasieli*.

Maceti. The limits of *Macedonia* at this time were large, having been reduc'd into the hands of the *Romans*, when it fell to be their Province out of the power of so potent a

Prince

Prince as *Perſeus*. I ſhall not conſult with any Geographer either antient or modern to circumſcribe that Country, but excerpt it out of the Annalls of *Titus Livius*, Book 45. as it is reported from the Authentique decree of *Paulus* the Conſul for ſetling the *Macedonian* affaires. In the firſt place it was ordain'd that the *Macedonians* be free having the ſame Cities and Lands, uſing their own Laws, creating yearly magiſtrates: that they ſhould pay the people of *Rome* half that Tax which they were wont to pay their Kings. Then that *Macedonia* ſhould be divided into four Cantons. Whereof one and the firſt part to be that land which lies between the Rivers *Strymon* and *Neſſus*, taking in whatever Villages, Caſtles, Towns, were formerly held by *Perſeus* over *Neſſus* to the Eaſt-ward, except *Ænos*, and *Maronea*, and *Abdera*, as alſo over *Strymon* to the Weſtward all the *Biſaltique* region with *Heraclea* which is call'd *Sintique*. The ſecond Canton to be that which the River *Strymo* embraces from the Eaſt, excepting *Heraclea Sintice*, and the *Biſaltæ*, and which the River *Axius* bounds on the Weſt, adding thereto the *Pæonians*, who dwelt neare the River *Axius* to the quarter of the Eaſt. The third Canton that to be made which the

river *Axius* ſurrounds on the Eaſt, and the River *Peneus* on the Weſt: the North of which is bounded by the Mountain *Bora*. Thereunto was added that quarter of *Pæonia* that runs up along by the River *Axius* to the Weſt. *Edeſſa* alſo and *Berœa* fell to that part. The fourth Canton to be beyond the Mountain *Bora*, bounding upon *Illyricum* on the one ſide, on the other upon *Epirus*. That the provinciall Towns where their aſſemblies ſhould meet, be for the firſt Canton *Amphipolis*, for the ſecond *Theſſalonica*, for the third *Pella*, for the fourth *Pelagonia*. It was ordain'd that the aſſemblies of their reſpective Provinces ſhould be ſummon'd thither, that Aſſeſſements ſhould be there impos'd, that there the Magiſtrates ſhould be created.

Mænalus. A famous Mountain of *Arcadia* by the City *Tegea* where is a Town of that name and *Mænalis ora*.

Mareoticum. This is a white Muſcatell much affected by the Egyptian Kings; thus *Horace* of *Cleopatra*, *Mentemq; lymphatam Mareotico*. It hath its name from *Mareotis palus* a great Fen of *Egypt* by *Alexandria* containing in circuit 600 miles, and in bredth 30. call'd *Lago di Buchiara*, that it is a white

Grape

Grape appears from *Virgil. ſunt & Mareotides albæ*; ſome leaning upon the authority of *Columella*, ſay that this is a Greek Wine receiving its name from a Region of *Epirus* call'd likewiſe *Mareotica*, others (and thoſe moſt Greek likewiſe) abſolutely expreſſe it to have been of the growth of *Egypt* and call'd *Alexandrian*. *Ulitius* contends for this, nor without good ground.

Maſſicum. This wine is from *Mons Maſſicus* (*Monte Maſſo*) a Mountain of *Campania* celebrated for excellent Wine, it is joyn'd upon the Mountaines *Falernus* and *Gaurus*, between *Sueſſa*, *Calenum*, and *Sinueſſa*. Hence *Martial lib.* 13. *Ep.* 108. *De Sinueſſanis venerunt Maſſica prælis*, where the title is *Falernum*.

Medus. *Media* is a Region of *Aſia*, between *Armenia major* on the Weſt; *Parthia* and *Hyrcania* on the Eaſt, touching upon the Caſpian Sea at the North, and *Aſſyria*, and *Shuſhan* at the South, call'd vulgarly *Madai* Their Dog is fierce, not unlike their neighbour the *Hyrcanian*.

Meliteſius. It is the judgement of *Ulitius* that this Corall is from *Melita* by *Pachynus*, for he finds in *Pliny* a commendation of Corall that grows in the *Sicilian* Sea; and indeed it

is a production found in many places, even in our Seas there is a sort of Corallines. There are two *Melita's*, the one an Island of the *Adriatique*, near *Dalmatia*, from whence are called *Canes Melitæi*. Vulgarly *Melida*. The other an Island of the *African* Sea, betweene *Sicily* and *Afrique* lying off from the Promontory of *Pachynus* 70. miles, from *Camarina* 84. we call it *Malta*, this seems to be the Island meant by the Author.

Molossus From a Country of *Epirus*, call'd antiently *Molossia*, at the present *Pandosia* (of their City *Pandosia*) comes a noble race of Dogs celebrated by all antiquity, and preferr'd before those of any other Nation whatsoever for matchlesse stoutnesse, untill *Britain* being discover'd, and our Dogs brought to tryal, the *Molossians* were found to be surpass'd in courage by the *Brittish* Mastiffes, and here it is acutely observ'd by *Ulitius*, that the *Molossian* is not that deep-mouth'd hound, as *Lucan* denotes him to be: but so stanch and silent besides his courage, that his mixture with the bawling *Etolian* Bitch will rectifie that ill quality. For more is to be presum'd upon the Testimony of *Gratius* an approv'd Huntsman, than either *Lucan* or *Martiall* do appear to deserve.

Mur-

Murcibii. *Ulitius* reads in this place *Murcinii* and underſtands *Thracian* horſes; thoſe may well be denoted for that quality. *Sophocles* in his *Electra*, makes the *Ænian* to be carried away with his hard-mouth'd Steeds, and *Ænos* is a City of *Thracia* upon the border of the *Ægean* Sea, by the mouth of *Hebrus*.

Morini A people of *Belgium* lying in *Picardy* and *Artois*, they were eſteem'd the extremity of the world. *Freta Morinũ dubio refluentia ponto*, by that infallibly is deſign'd the narrow Sea between *Callis* and *Dover*, which our Mariners can tide through being ſome 20. miles in breadth, call'd by the antients *Fretum Gallicum*, *Britannicum*, *Oceani*.

Mycenæ. A Town of *Peloponneſus* in the Country of *Argos* between *Corinth* (as diſtant 15. miles) and *Argos* (as ten) now call'd *Agios Adrianos*.

Naſamonia. This is a name common to ſeverall regions of *Africa*. Some dwell about the Atlantique Ocean. Others upon the great *Syrtis*. Others in *Libya Marmarica*, and are all call'd *Naſamones*.

Nebrodes. A very high mountain of *Sicily*, in the midway between *Enna* towards the

Eaſt,

Eaſt, and *Thermæ Himeræ* to the Weſt, now call'd *Madonia*; out of this *Gelas* the River flows to the South. It is higher then any other Mountain in *Sicily*, except *Ætna*, ſpreading farre and abounding with ſprings of water, ſo call'd from the multitude of Dear. Νεβρώδης.

Numidæ. Are a great part of *Africa*, the one countrey which they denominate is now called *Billedulgerid*; and this is inland. Another is *Maritime* upon the *Numidian* Bay: *Numidia nova*, or *Regno di Conſtantino*, and corrupted by the *Arabian* inhabitants into *Cuzuntina*, or *Guzuntina*; they ſpread over no ſmall tract; their horſe is famous for very good temper, and trained up to an excellent management, ſo as they can turn and winde, check, or put him on by their ſwitch alone: they are called in *Virgil*, *Numida Infræni*.

Parthus. A known people of *Aſia*, lying between *Media*, *Aria*, *Perſia*, and *Hyrcania*; their countrey is of a ſoft mould, and the Horſe which is bred upon it hath a tender hoof. Where it is worth the obſerving, that according to our inſtitution of horſes; we ſhall find even their nature to anſwer. Thoſe horſes which have trod delicatly from their

firſt

first running ever since they were foal'd become to have a soft hoof, nor can afterwards be brought to travell upon ragged and stony waies; but the hardy *Genoway* that was brought forth and bred up amidst the *Ligurian Alpes* through continuall beating upon cragged rocks, in the issue hardens and (if I may be permitted to use the expression) even pave her hoof, insomuch that she will break in pieces any other that shall contend with her upon that native ground. So that it is not all to be attributed to nature, however our Author would here intimate the contrary, saying, *Sed juxta vitium posuit Deus*, no, more commonly I believe *sed juxta vitium posuit male cautus agaso.* Either the Groom and Ostler, or the first breeder up of the horse may be thought to marre him. For some such thing may be perceiv'd in our own education. Those who never put their hand to any labour or manly exercise, but have carefully kept it delicate, let them pull at an Oare, or draw in a coyle of Cables into a ship, and their hands will contract blisters, swell and be gall'd, which things those are not sensible of, who through long use have their palms hardned, and fenc'd with a brawny firmnesse.

Pellæus

Pellæus. Our Poet means the *Macedonian* horſes, and at that time *Pella* was the provinciall Town of the moſt noble part of *Macedonia* that extended as far as *Peneus*, and is ſhut in by the Mountain *Bora* : being as it were within the *Ceraunians*, it is now call'd *Jeniza* and *Zuchria.*

Peneus. A River of *Theſſaly* much celebrated by the Poets, now call'd *Selampria*, or *Pezin*, or *Aſababa*; receiving almoſt all the Rivers of the Country, amongſt others *Salambria* (with which it hath now chang'd the name) *Enipeus* and *Sperchîus*, it riſes from the Mountain *Pindus*, and through the *Tempe* flowes into the *Pagaſique* Bay, hence *Virgil Peneia Tempe.*

Perſes. Although the bordering *Mede* and *Hyrcanian* be onely couragious, yet the *Perſian* is ſagacious withall. At the preſent, the name of *Perſian* relating to their Empire includes *Media*, their Country is now by them call'd *Farſiſtan.*

Pharos. The name I ſhould believe to be *Coptique.* It is a Tower built by King *Ptolomy* at the rate of 800. Talents: ſo magnificent, as that it is reputed among the ſeven miracles of the World: it ſtands upon an Iſland almoſt joyn'd to the continent, and from the

top

top of it lights were hung out for the direction of Mariners, from whence all ſuch promontories have been call'd (as we may ſee frequently in the Map) *Faro* and *Fero* by Portugal and Spaniſh Navigatours? and that I may not only propoſe my own fancy, *Cambden* hath allow'd that our *Dover Peere* is ſo call'd from being a *Pharos* or place for Lanternes, to direct in ſteering near that dangerous ſhore: from this place which was antiently the Palace of the Egyptian Kings, they are call'd *Pharii tyranni*, and if *Pharaoh* be in the old Coptique *Rex*, why may not *Pharos* be *Regia*?

Pheræ. A Town of *Theſſaly* between *Demetrias* and *Pharſalus*, near the lake of *Boebe*, call'd at preſent *Fere*.

Piſa A City of *Peloponneſus* upon the river *Alpheus*, by which the Olympian Games were celebrated.

Pyrene. All that Region which lies upon the *Pyrenean* hills. *Los Montes Pireneos* where is *Guaſcoigne* and *Aquitain* divided from *Navarre*. Theſe hils ſeparate the two potent Kingdomes of *France* and *Spain*, being extended from the *Cantabrian* Ocean to the *Mediterranean* Sea for the ſpace of 80. *Spaniſh* miles.

Ro-

Roma. This City in the time of our Author being *in flore*, did farre transcend all the pride of other Nations in building, it was then the Imperiall Seat, and is now the Pontificiall Sea.

Sabæi. A people of *Arabia felix*. Their Country is famous for bearing Frankincense. *Jeremiah 6. 20. To what purpose cometh there to me incense from* Sheba, *and the sweet cane from a far Country? Virgil* in his Georgiques.

——— *Solis est thurea virga Sabæis.*
And *India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi.*

Sætabes. A people of *Hispania Tarraconensis* in the Kingdome of *Valentia* where the City *Sætabis* stands upon a River of the same name at this day, the place is call'd *Xativa*, it was famous amongst the antients for the fine flax which it brought forth.
Catullus, Sudaria Sætaba, Pliny linum Sætabum, this was commendable to make fine Linnen for Ornament in wearing; though our Author do not make choice of it for Nets.

Ser. This is a Nation of *Interiour Ethiopia*, about the rising of *Nilus* among the

Blemyes,

Blemyes, and a people of *Hither India* between *Indus* and *Hydaspes*, but the famous *Seres* are a people of *Asia* the farthest to the East beyond *China* towards *Scythia* without *Imaus*. Their Country is *Serica*, now *Cathay*.

Sicambri. Those of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*. A people of *Holland* The title of which Dukedome *Count Egmond* does at present bear, they dwell between the *Maze* and the *Rhine*.

Siculi. In this Island which is the greatest of those in the *Mediterranean* were antiently horses famous for fleetnesse, and from a Country neighbouring to them, wee have at this day an eminent race of horses. For the *Neapolitan Courser* is not unlike them.

Sparta. The chief City of *Laconia*. The Fleet-hounds of this Country were famous among the old Poets. *Virg. Georg.* 3. *Veloces Spartæ catulos* ———

Strymonius. The reason of this Epithet to *Bisalta*, will plainly appear out of *Livy*, 45. Book. *Pars prima Bisaltas habet fortissimos viros: trans Nessum amnem incolunt, & circa Strymonem*; their Provinciall Town was *Amphipolis*, so call'd because the *Strymon* was about it.

Syene

Syene. Onely in this place I am not hasty to consent to the learned Commentator, who attempts to alter *Terrena Syene*, either into *Turrita*, or *Extrema.* By which change he would destroy the Antithesis between *Sævi equi*, and *Terrena regio.* The Poet seems to me to say, that the heavy bottomes of *Syene* were not proper for a sternacious horse; it is the farthest City of *Egypt* in the confines of *Ethiopia*, heretofore the bound of the *Roman* Empire, as it is now of the *Turbish*, call'd at the present *Asna*; the whole region derives the name of *Syene* from it. When the Sun is in *Cancer*, they cast no shadow, because the Country lies directly under that Tropique. It is situate upon the *Nile*, so that probably the soyle is of a slimy substance, and proper onely for light horses.

Taburnus. A craggy Mountain in the borders of *Samnium* upon the tract of the Caudine Rock, in *Campania.*

Thessalia A Region of *Macedonia* enclos'd by the Mountains of *Olympus*, *Ossa*, *Pelion*, on the North, *Othrys* and *Oeta* on the South, and *Pindus* on the West. It is now call'd *Comenolitari*, *Theumnestia*, and *Lamina*, antiently divided into four Provinces, *Thessaliotis*, *Phthiotis*, *Pelasgiotis*, and *Estiatis.*

etis. The tradition is that horſes were firſt taught to be broke in this Country. It is certain that at preſent they have an excellent race of Horſes. Some of which come unto us under the notion of *Turkiſh* Horſes, and are deſervedly in high eſteem, as they were with the antient Poets, both *Greek* and *Latine.*

Toletum. Toledo a City of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis* diſtant from *Madrid* 12. leagues in the heart of *Caſtile*, heretofore the moſt famous ſeat of the *Gothiſh* Kings; it is upon the River *Tayo* (which is *Tagus*) famous from Antiquity, for good mettle, wherewith they temper'd the Blades of ſwords, which at preſent retaine great praiſe as may appear by that ingenious Epigramme of *Grotius.*

Unda Tagi non eſt uno celebranda metallo
Utilis in cives eſt ibi lamna ſuos.

Trinacria. Is a name for *Sicily* out of their language which was formerly Greek ; it imports a place of three Promontories from *Pelorus*, which points upon *Italy*, *Pachynus* upon *Grece*, *Lilybœum* upon *Africa*, it is in *Latine* called *Triquetra.*

Tuſci. This is written alſo *Thuſci*, they are likewiſe named *Hetruſci*, a moſt antient people

people of *Italy*, the *Toſcani*; but not only that part of *Florence*, *Piſa*, and *Arezzo*, which is under the great Duke of *Tuſcany*, but was in old time more large, and compriſed a great part of that which is now called *Peters* Patrimony, being in ſubjection to the Pope.

Veneris litora. The ſhores of *Cyprus*, where was antiently *Paphos*, but now deſtroyed both the old and new, *Neapaphos*, and *Palæpaphos*, called now *Baſſo*.

Umbroſæ Veneris p.r litora myrtus, is the ſame which was named by *Virgil*, *Paphia myrtus*.

Umber. From a province of *Italy*, even at the preſent called *l'Ombria* as it was antiently *Ombria*; it is divided by the *Apennine*, containing ſome *Ciſapennine*, other *Tranſapennine* Cities. Here *Umber* is the *Bracco* of *Italy*: and as their Dog is timorous, ſo their Bore is not very couragious. Whence the Poet,

——*Thuſcus aper generoſior Umbro.*

Hitherto I have been emploi'd in defining the places mentioned by this Poet, and in affixing the modern names by which they are at preſent known: It will be neceſſary to ſubjoyne an advice concerning this matter; I would deſire that no Reader ſhou'd require

an

an exactneſſe in Topographicall knowledge, for it is not any way poſſible nor neceſſary; Of many countreys whoſe names we have, there were never any Terriers delineated, the butts and boundarys were never particulariz'd; in many others the evidences are loſt, and conſumed by time; but in all the marks have been removed through daily revolutions; ſo that this tradition is altogether confus'd: Empires are continually in progreſſe, or declyning, and *France* ſignifies one thing this week, and another the following; nor can we have any certainty how farre the ſignification of that name doth extend any week, till the Gaziette for that week be come forth: The Earth indeed is ſtable, and abides generation after generation; the figures which adorn the heavens have not been obſerv'd to be much obnoxious to great changes; and the individualls of thoſe ſpecies which are upon the earth, after their appointed ſeaſon and age, are renewed into the ſame figure with thoſe former individualls which have paſt away, and reſemble their kind, from whoſe ſeed they ſprung; ſo that where the conception is permanent, ſimple, & individuall, the paſſage is eaſie from one language into any other, nor does it perplex the under-

ſtanding

ſtanding, but may be rendred *per ἀνθίλεξιν*, or one word by another: for in ſaying *Equus*, or a *Horſe*, we have alwaies in all ages meant a body conſiſting of the ſame integrate parts, which is readily underſtood, becauſe it is ſo ordinarily ſeen: But it is farre otherwiſe in human and politique inſtitutions. Cities and Empires paſſe away; not only the name alters, but the notion ceaſeth, and is removed out of our ſight.

Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguêre Mycenæ.
Necnon & Cecropis, necnon Amphionis arces.
Vile ſolum Sparte eſt: altæ cecidêre Mycenæ
Oedipodioniæ quid ſunt niſi nomina Thebæ?
Quid Pandioniæ reſtant niſi nomen Athenæ?

Who can preciſely determine what theſe cities were? or how far thoſe regiòns extended? By daily experience we perceive how difficult it is to preſerve the bounds of pariſhes, and Lordſhips: where there is nearer concernment of intereſt, to watch over them that they do not paſſe into oblivion: But for theſe uncertainties of the Mapp, we may content our ſelves with a generall ſatisfaction, there being no abſolute neceſſity of more preciſe knowledg; for *Horace* could content him-

himſelfe without any expreſſe deciſion even of his owne countrey.

——— Lucanus an Appulus anceps,
Nam Venuſinus arat finem ſub utrumq; colonus.

And although the modern names of places do no where exactly anſwer the antient as to the bounds; yet if they do rudely as to the ſituation; they are to be eſteemed to have given a ſufficient knowledg, and to have performed what in reaſon may be required of them.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Styles of Hunting different from the Engliſh, both Antique and Forreigne.

THe Hunting us'd by the Ancients in the time of our Author, as appeares by this Poem, was much like that way which is at preſent taken with the Raindeare which is ſeldome hunted at force, or with hounds, but onely drawne after with a blood-hound, and foreſtall'd with Netts and Engines. So did they with all beaſts; and therefore a

Dog

Dog is never commended by them for opening before hee hath by ſignes diſcover'd where the beaſt lyeth in his layre, as by their drawing ſtiffe our Harbourers are brought to give right judgement. Therefore I doe not finde that they were curious in the Muſique of their Hounds, or in a compoſition of their Kennell & pack, either for deepeneſſe or lowdneſſe, or ſweetneſſe of cry like to us. Their huntſmen were inſtructed to ſhout. *Virgil* 3. *Georgiques.*

Ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum

So that it was onely with that confuſion to bring the Deere to the Netts laid for him.

But we comfort our Hounds with loud and couragions cryes and noyſes both of Voyce and Horne, that they may follow over the ſame way that they ſaw the Hart paſſe, without croſſing or coaſting.

We have no wild-boares in England, yet it may be thought that heretofore wee had, and did not thinke it convenient to preſerve that Game. For our old Authours of Hunting reckon it among the Beaſts of Venery; and we have the proper termes belonging to it. Somewhat will not be unworthy the reciting. In an old Poem printed by *Wynkyn de Worde* (whom I have heard to have been the

the ſecond that printed in England) in the yeare of the Incarnationof our Lord 1496. in the reigne of Henry the ſeventh, and all the inſtructions of termes for hunting. Amongſt them are ſett downe theſe Verſes.

Now to ſpeke of the Boore the fyrſt yere he is
A pygge of the ſounder callyd as have I blys.
The ſecond yeer an hogge and ſoo ſhall he be:
And an hoggeſtere whan he is of yeres thre.
And whan he is of foure yere a boore ſhal he be:
From the ſounder of the Swyne thenne departyth he,
A ſynguler is he ſoo: for alone he woll goo.

This authority will not be unproper to give a right underſtanding of the appellation which is given to this Beaſt, *Pſalm* 80. *Sec. Hebr. V.* 14. *Exterminavit eam aper de ſylva: et ſingularis ferus depaſtus eſt eam.* And therefore called by the Greeks μόνιος ὗς. It is a game uſuall in *France*, they call it *Sanglier*, which is the ſame. In this ſort of Hunting, the way is to uſe furious, terrible ſounds and noyſes, aſwell of voice as of horne, to make the chaſe turne and flee, becauſe they are ſlow, and truſt in their tusks and defence, which is *agere aprum*, to bayt the Boore

as in the halieuticon.

——— *Actus aper setis iram denunciat hirtis.* Therefore *Virgil*,

Sæpe volutabris pulsos Sylvestribus apros
Latratu turbabis agens ——— incomparably doth he expresse it by *turbabis*: yet this must be done after his Den or Hold is discovered, and the Netts be pitched, or else it is blam'd (as in the *Ætolian* Dog) to reare him, and give him warning to escape. The Huntsmen give judgement of the Wild-bore by the print of his foot, by his rooting: a wild swine roots deeper then our ordinary Hogs, because their snowts are longer; and when he comes into a cornfield (as the Calydonian Bore in *Ovid*) turnes up one continued furrow; not as our Hogs root here and there, and then by his soyle, he soyles and wallowes him in the myre: these are his *Volutabra sylvestria*, where his greatnesse is measur'd out, then comming forth he rubs against some tree which markes his heighth; as also when he sticks his tuske into it, that showes the greatnesse of it. They observe likewise the depth of his Den, with the bignesse of his Lesses; for so they call the Dung of those beasts. Whensoever the Bore is hun-

ted

ted and ſtands at Bay, the Hunts-men ride in, and with Swords and ſpears ſtriking on that ſide which is from their horſe wound or kill him: This is in the French hunting; but the antient Romans ſtanding on foot, or ſetting their knees to the ground, and charging directly with their ſpear, did *opponere ferrum*, and *excipere aprum*: for the nature of the Boar is ſuch, that he ſpitts himſelfe with fury, running upon the weapon to come at his adverſary, till he preſſe his very Bowels upon it, and ſink down dead.

There are no Roe-Deer in *England*, but there are plenty of them in *Scotland*. An old Scotch Poet, Sir *James Lindſay*, who flouriſhed in the time of King *James* the fifch, wrot this, much about 1550. in the praiſe of his own countrey.

The rich Rivers pleſand and profitabill:
The luſty Lochis with fische of ſundry kyndis:
Hunting, Halking, for Nobilis convenabill
Forreſtis full of Da, Ra, Hartis and Hyndis.

Yet it may be thought that they have been more common in *England*, becauſe our antient Hunts-men acknowledg the proper termes for this chaſe; and in the firſt place we

have diſtinct ages for theſe *Dorces* in Dame *Julians* precepts to her Berne.

And yf ye of the Roo-Bucke wol know the ſame,
The fyrſt yere he is a Kid, ſoukyng on his dame
The ſecond yere he is a gerl, & ſo ben ſuch all:
The third yere an hemule loke ye hym call.
Roo-Buck of the firſt hede heis at the fourth yere:
The fyfth yere a Roo-buck him call I you lere.

Theſe make good chaſe, ſtand long, and fly end-way. *Compellere Dorcas*, is to force the Bevy, & to drive them into the Toyles.

Although we have no Wolves in *England*, yet it is certain that heretofore we had routs of them, as they have at this preſent in *Ireland*; in that countrey is bred a race of grey-hounds, which is fleet, ſtrong, and bears a naturall enmity to the Wolfe. Here I would take the boldneſſe to examine that 77. Epiſtle of the ſecond book of *Symmachus*, where he ſpeaks of *Canes Scotici*. It is well enough known, that in the age of *Claudian*, which was near to his, the *Iriſh* man had the name of *Scotus*.

——— totam cùm Scotus Jernen Moverit.

Now in the grey-hounds of that natio,e

th:

there is incredible force and boldneſſe, ſo that they are much ſought for in forreign parts; and the King of *Poland* makes uſe of them in his hunting of great beaſts by force: wherefore it may well be intended of the great fierceneſſe which theſe Dogs have in aſſaulting, that when the *Romans* ſaw them play, they thought them ſo wonderfull violent, as that they muſt needs have been *ferreis caveis advecti*. Or, if it will better fit any other ſort of Dogs in *Scotland*, I am only not as yet informed what that other ſort of Dogs is, eſpecially ſeeing it muſt not be underſtood of the Brittiſh Maſtiffs, which for a long time, even from the age of our Poet, had been no ſtrang and unknown novelty to the *Romans*. From the experience of this co mtrey that *Semifera proles*, or Whelps that come of the commixture of a Bitch with a Dog-Wolfe is verified, called antiently *Lyciſcæ*, and this ill quality they find inherent to that ſort of Dogs, that they can by no way of bringing up be reſtrain'd from preying upon Cattell, by which vice they have merited to be eſteemed criminall before they be Whelp'd, and there is a Law in that b halfe, which ſtraitly enjoyns, that if any Bitch be Iimed with a Wolfe, either ſhe muſt be hanged immediate-

ly, or her puppies must be made away: this may serve to avouch somewhat, all that character which he gives of the *Semiferous* Mongrels, of his *Hyrcanian*, and the Tiger.

In *Poland* when the King hunts, his servants are wont to surround a wood, though to the space of a mile or better in compasse, with toiles, which are pitched upon firme stakes: This being done, the whole Town, all sexes and ages promiscuously rush into the Inclosure, and with their loud shouts rear all the beasts within that wood, which making forth, are intercepted in the Nets. There small and great beasts are together intangled, after the same manner as when amongst us, we draw a net over a pond, and after beating it all over with Poles, we bring out not only Pike and Carp, but lesser fry: So they enclose at once, Dear, and Bores, and Roe-Bucks, and Hares: for so they order their Nets, that the space of those Meshes which are twisted with greater cords, for the entangling of greater beasts; that space I say is made up with smaller whip-cord, for the catching lesser prey. He hath a great race of *English* Mastiffes, which in that country retain their generosity: they are brought to play upon the greater beasts. It is not counted amongst them

disa-

disagreeable to the Laws of the chase, to use guns.

Tempesta hath describ'd the manner of *Italian* hunting in a faire Book, in *Taille douce*

The Spaniards have a blood-hound which is called *un podenco*, he is exactly as is here describ'd *Vulpina Specie*, and *genus exiguum*; with him they doe *montear*

----------montesq; per altos.

Ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum, or *caçar*, and pick through the woods, or follow any chase.

The Romans had another sort of pugnacious assailing beasts, which was in shows to entertain the people. After they had spread their armes into the countreys of Elephants, Tygers, and Lyons; those beasts being sent to *Rome*, were either bayted by other beasts, or assaulted by Fencers: Which sights were at first presented in the open Cirque, till afterwards *Titus* built an Amphitheater for them, which answers to our Bear-Garden. These reflexions I hope will not be unprofitable, and may conduce to a proper end: I hope it will not be unpleasant also, if I communicate to the Reader a civility sent me by an ingenious friend, and fellow collegiat.

Now he is prepared with the Hiſtory of Hunting, and hath been abroad to view the diverſity of game: I hope he may be in good humor for it.

Come Lads and wind your Horne, and Summon up
Your well-tun'd hounds unto yon mountains top:
There lurks the pride o'th' woods, the Lyon fell,
At whoſe deceaſe our troops ſhall yelpe a Knell.
In yonder vale a jumping Stagge I ſpy,
Whoſe feet will ſhame the winds celerity,
Whoſe branched Hornes being crown'd with ſturdy (threats
Contemne our Dogs, our lavelins, & our nets.
In this thick ſedge there lies a tusked Boare
Who challenges free quarter, and all'ore
The fens and woods he domineeres to ſee
None is ſo ſtrong, none is ſo ſtout as he.
Let's on the hills, the vales, the fenns to beat,
Nor Claw, nor Horne, nor Tuske ſhall mak's retreat.
We're arm'd with force, we're cataphract with Art,
The one our Troops, the other Books impart.

Bookes

Books,' did I say? one book hath taught us all:
'Tis Gratius does all Authors prayse foreſtall.
Whoſe name, whoſe age, whoſe ſtile, whoſe argument
Is Pleaſant, Rev'rend, Candid, Innocent.
All current are; but what's obſcure and blind
None but this Mighty Nimrod-wit can find.
Who having ſtript his Cynegetick wight
Makes him appeare an Engliſh Adamite.
No Sectary, but Orthodox and true,
Whether you'd range in th' Parke, or hunt purlue.
Such high-borne fancy, quick, and nobly bred,
Would make Diana leave her ſport to read;
As doe the Muſes in Diana's Chaſe
Delight to rove, and her wild games embrace.

William Price Fellow of Kings Colledge in *Cambridge*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Modern Authours who have written upon this subject.

ALthough I were very much experienced in any art, and were apt to conceive a good opinion of my owne ability therein, yet being to publish a discourse concerning it, I were oblig'd to inform my selfe of what others have formerly propos'd in the same matter, as far as may conveniently be attain'd: there are some who esteem it glory to be thought to have declin'd any other helps, but their owne witt, which I should charge upon my selfe as negligence. It might have been thought sufficient that this excellent Author hath come out lately in *Holland*, with the learned notes of *Janus Ulitius*; and although I have not since that time found the fame of this Poet to have been much celebrated amongst us, with whom hunting is in very high esteem, yet that judicious commentator hath deserved very highly of him, and withall infallibly rais'd himself a monument of late and lasting honour.

This learned *Ulitius* hath compar'd our Author with the Latine, and Greek writers which have handled this subject *ex professo*, which

or toucht upon it: so that if I should make that my businesse, it would seem that I did *in alienam messem falcem mittere.* I shall endeavour to reduce this Poem to the instructions that I finde in the modern, both French and English.

The chiefe amongst the French is *La Venerie per Iaques de Foüilloux.* This is translated into English by Mr *Turbervill*: it was indeed done into very proper English with great care and judgement, some forty yeares since: But now the booke is hardly to bee mett with: That discourse too of Hunting that is in *La Maison Rustique* is but an abridgement of this former. There is another in French who may merit the name of an Author with *Foüilloux* his Contemporary under *Charles* the 9. and that is *Iean de Clamorgan*, who hath written a particular treatise of *La chasse du loup.*

In our language there have been divers old writers, that have delivered rather some proper termes for hunting, then that have compiled the Art. I read cited *Sir Tristram*, and the book of *St. Albans*; I have seen *Dame Iulians Bernes doctrine in her book of hunting*: But these Authors are not to be procured publickly, as they are indeed of lesse use. I set a farre higher esteem upon a late writer,

many

many of whose works are frequently to be had. *Mr. Gervas Markham* may undoubtedly be compared with any of the antients, who have written *de Re Rustica*, and if his style be not so pleasant as that of *Pliny*, yet certainly his experiments are more certain and profitable; he hath reported the fruits of his own experience, as in the whole Cycle of Husbandry accurately; so in Cynegetiques excellently. The former French Author, and this English Master of Oeconomicall Philosophy, I look upon as fountains: With these I have been conversant, that so I might draw from experienced men, if they delivered any thing which might more largely explicate that upon which *Gratius* may happen to touch. With this preparation I shall in the threefollowing Chapters examine the difficult words, and obscure passages as they lie in order in this Poem. In the Citations I have abbridged

Clamorgan by *Cl.*
Foüiloux by *F.*
Markham by *M.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of Nets, the line to fright Dear, snares, and spears with the Bow.

BIS vicenos passus) *Columella lib. 5. de R. R. Passus pedes habet quinque.* So

that 40 Paces make 200 feet. This muſt be underſtood of the Roman ſtandard, which comes ſhort of the Engliſh: The moſt exact and minute deduction of the Roman foot is by Mr. *Iohn Greaves*, who preferres the foot on the monument of *Coſsutius* before others, and finds it to be to the Engliſh as 967 to 1000. So that two hundred foot Roman, comes preciſely ſhort of 200 foot Engliſh by 6 Engliſh feet, half a foot and one tenth of a foot.

Nodis. Meſhes.

Optima Cyniphiæ. The ſoyle fitteſt to ſow Hemp upon muſt be a rich mingled earth of clay and ſand, or clay and gravell well tempered, and ſo on, as is worthy to be obſerved in *M.* The Engliſh houſwives skill, *B.* 2. From this place I reconcile *Gratius*, who ſaies *Optima C. paludes lina dabunt*, with *Pliny*, ſaying, *Seritur ſabuloſis maximè. Ulitius* being ſomewhat gravell'd at it, is ſo hardy as to propound that the place be altered into *Paludoſis*: but he ſhould rather diffide his owne experience, and ſuſpend ſuch raſh judgments till farther inquiry. Simple ſand is too barren, hot, and light, bringing forth withered increaſe: ſimple clay again is too tough, rich, and heavy, bringing forth all bun and no rind; ſo that the *Sabu'um* of *Pliny* is a mingled

mingled gravell, or the red hazel ground.

Stupea Messis. We ſhould know that to ſpeak properly, they ſay *Vellere linum*: To pull Hemp or Flax, which is the manner of gathering it; for it is not cut as Corn is, either with Sith or Sickle, but it is pull'd up by the roots.

Sonipes turba. Thoſe of the Eaſt us'd to wear bells about their legs in ornament: thus the Jews, *Iſa.* 3. 16. 18. And the leaping about with bells ty'd on the legs after an Hoboy, and a Horſe, is not originally an European frolique, though brought amongſt us by *Spain*: but the name imports to dance *Alla Moreſca.*

Vix velatur. Like our Cambricks, Lawns, and Tiffanies, which ſerve rather to tranſmitt nakedneſſe, then to hide or cover it; as by drawing a tranſparent *chaſsée* of glaſſe or criſtall over any rarities, we rather allure the gazing of an eager ſpectator, then keep off his ſight. *Includas retibus urſos. Comme on doit chaſſer et prendre les loups avec les rets et filets. Cl. Chap. 9.*

Primas linorum tangere meſses. The beſt time for the pulling of it is when the leaves fall, or it is yellow at the tops, for then it is full ripe; which for the moſt part will be in *July*, and about *Mary Maudlins* day. *Pliny. æſtate vellitur.*

Terribiles Species. The antients did formerly set up feathers on a line in their hunting to fray the beasts.

We know that if one set up a piece of white paper, it will make the Dear blanch, and balk that way.

Turbat odor silvas. A deer is of most dainty sent, and upon the least fault will fly and leave his feed. When a deer smelleth or ventgeth any thing, then we say he hath this, or that in the wind. *Nam fuit et laqueis.* At the present our Deer-stealers have such inventions: In *France* they use the same for Wolves. *De la forme de prendre les loups par pieges, et autres instruments, Cl. Chap.* 10. Also *Maniere de tendre le piege.* In the same place *Dentatæ pedicæ* were gins that had pegs in them, like that of a rake or harrow, which left the print of their steps when they fled.

Dente induit. Dens is the piqued end of a staffe: *Dentale*, and *Dens ancoræ.* So *Bidens* a prong, *Tridens* a Fork with three grains.

Hastilia furcas. Our old English writers who lived in the time of Jousts and Tournaments, when the Lance was in request, divide it into the Trunchion *Hastile*, and the Socket, *Orbis clausus ferro. Ipsa arcu* We use more ordinarily in hunting the cross-

Bow.

Bow. Of ſhooting in the long-Bow, *M.* in his country contentments *Chap.* 8.

Lutoſer. *Vlitius* hath made a fair conjecture to ſolve this difficult place; for either it is likely that *Cupreſſus* ſhould be read, or that the Cypreſſe is intended; and he makes it appear out of *Virgil*, that it was' us'd by the Wheel-wrights of *Italy*.

Luxuriam fetuſq; nocentes detrahe. Of the right dreſſing of Trees, *William Lawſon*, an Orchard. ſet out at the latter end of ſome of *M.* works collected into one volume of 6 Books.

CHAP. IX.

Of Dogs, their ſorts, breeding, entring, and of the Huntſman.

HAving already recited the ſeverall places mentioned in the Poem, that which was to be ſaid of Dogs in relation to their Country hath already had its place.

Ille tibi & pecudum multo cum ſanguine creſcet] It is not poſſible to reclaime that naturall ill quality in this ſemiferous breed of the Tiger, they are like thoſe Dogs which the French call *Forcenants*; *ils ſont fort ſub-*

jects

jects a bestail privé. Excitat apros. As we say in proper termes to *Harbour* and *Unharbour* a Stag which lyes in his layre, or to *kennell* and *unkennell* a Fox; so saith *Turbervill*, it is required to say to *Couch*, and *Reare* a Bore.

Versuta vestigia leporis parvi.] The footing of an Hare is diversly exprest: for when she is in plaine field, she *soreth*, when she casteth about to deceive the Hounds, then shee *doubleth*, and when she beateth a hard high way, where you may yet finde and perceive her footing, there she *pricketh*: also in time of Snow, we say the *Trace* of an Hare: thus the accurate Turbervill, these deceits of the Hare are called in French *Les malices d'un lieure*. At large, *des finesses et malices (ruses) des lieures*. F. Ch. 56.

Petronii canes] from *Petrones*, a speciall name of Dogs which seems to have beene much used in Spaine, may be deduced their common appellation of a Dog, which they call *un perro*. *Vertraha*. The Italians call *un leuriere*, *veltro* or *Can di giugnere*. Of Grayhounds *Xenophon* the younger hath written excellently, and amongst us of coursing with Gray-hounds, and the excellency of that sport. M. C. C. Cap. 6.

Metagontes] Μεταγοντες. Dogs that draw after

after a beast. *Limiers, Chiens qui ne parlẽt point.* F. in his Interpretation *des mots de Venerie.*

Lex dicta Officiis. Observations in the entring of whelps. M. C. C. Chap. 3.

In partem prædæ veniat comes & sua nôrit Præmia. This custome does yet abide amongst our Huntsmen to preserv their Hounds in courage after they have slaine a Hart or Bore, they give the Hounds the Bowels for a Reward, it is called *Curée* in French, which must be the same with the Italian *Curata* or *Corata*; and that signifies the inwards of a Beast. *Coradella* the Giblets of a Goose or, Fowle, or small beast: so that by this *Curée* which is called *Droict de Limier*, we may see what is the naturall and primary sense of *Quarry.* In ancient English writers, it is also called the *Halow.*

This is done with much formality, it is prescrib'd how to blow the Horne, *a la curée*; and how with the voyce to halow the Hounds *a la curée*; how to speake to the Dogs while they are eating it, & what to do to them. How to blow the Bugle after the *Curée.* F. Chap. 42. Also how to make the Reward after killing the Hare. Chap. 59. Ordering Dogs after coursing. M. C. C. chap. 6.

Thoes. These beasts are still brought in by

by the Poets slaying of a Hind, from which enmity they are nam'd *Lupi cervarii.* The French call that *Un loup cervier*, which wee call a *Cat o' Mountaine*, and that the old Authors of Latine understood the same by that name appeares from the description of it in Pliny. It hath the spots of a Leopard or Hyæna, it is longer in shape, but shorter leg'd then a wolfe, nimble in leaping, lives upon hunting, and such like.

Iunge pares. Hounds must suit one another. M. C. C. Chap. 3.

Expertos animi q. g. p. est in venerem jungunt. De l' Estection d'une belle Lyce pour porter chiens. F. Chap. 7. Here it will not be unpleasant to see how *Lyce* came to signifie a Bitch in French. Though it have a touch of *Lycisca* as *Vlitius* observes: yet it is d-riv'd from the plaine primitive *Lyce*; so *Horace*,

Audivere Lyce dij mea vota, dij

Audivere Lyce —— He gives his old Mistresse, whom he desires to abuse the name of *Bitch* : which was with them *proper*, but is with the French *Appellative.* He calls her *Lupa.* The old Greeks make it *Epicene* ὁ καὶ ἡ λύκος. But it seems in some Age and Place it was said Λύκος Λύκη.

Sint

Sint hirtæ frontibus aures. He falls in to describe the Talbot-like blood-hound, which sort of Dogs is likewise described by M.C.C. Cap. 1. The shape and proportion of Hounds. His eares exceeding large, thin, and downe hanging much lower then his chaps.

Os magnum. The flews of his upper lips, almost two inches lower then his nether chaps, which showes a merry deep mouth, and a loud ringer.

Cauda brevis. M. saith long, and rush-grown, that is, big at the setting on, and small downward.

Longumq; latus. For a large bed to hold her young ones: So *Virgil* in his Cow for Breed. *Et longolateri nullus modus. Siccis dura lacertis Crura*. His legs large & lean, which shews nimblenesse in leaping or climbing.

Solidos Calces. His foot round, high knuckled, and well claw'd, with a dry, hard, soal, which shews he will never surbait.

Percensere notis, jamq; inde excernere parvos. Parquels indices et signes on peut connoistre si les petits chiens seront bons, F. Ch. 9.

Cultus alios et debita fœtæ Blandimenta. Ordering of Braches after Whelping, *M.C. C. Chap.* 3.

Fœtæ cum desunt operi. When to weane whelps, *M. C. C. Chap.* 3.

Lacte

Lacte novam pubem faciliq; tuebere maza. Comme on doit nourrir les petits chiens apres quo'n les a tirez de la tetine de leur mere Nourrice, F. Ch. 10. 11.

Sensus Tollit. To feed them for perfectness of hunting, and to keep their sents fine and clean, the best food is to give them Mang, made either of ground Oats, Barly-meal, Bran, or Mill-dust well scalded, and boyled together. *Cavis potant M. gemmis.* He speaks not only of their *crystallina* as Lucan. *gemmaque capaces Excepere merum--*

Martial--quot digitos exuit iste calix.

Juvenal,---Virro gemmas ad pocula transfert
---Quas in vaginæ fronte solebat
Ponere Zelotypo juvenis prælatus Iarbæ.

Imperium catulis, unusq; Magister *Additur.*

Du valet des chiens & comme il doit penser, conduire, & dresser les chiens. F. Chap 13.

Accessus noverit. How to find a deer, where to find hares, M. C. C. *Chap.* 4.

Toletanus Culter. A Wood-knife. *Culter venatorius, Curvo solves viscera cultro.*

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the diſeaſes of Dogs, and their Cure.

Of Horſes.

THE ſubject of curing the diſeaſes of Dogs, hath not been omitted by our late Authors, though no where handled ſo largly, with ſo much Philoſophical ſolidity, and ſuch Poeticall ornament as by *Gratius*.

Mavortia bello Vulnera et errantes morbos tua cura tueri eſt. At the latter end of *F.* are Receipts to heal ſundry diſeaſes and infirmities in Dogs. There is likewiſe in M. *C. C.* the whole ſecond Chapter of the curing of all manner of infirmities in hounds.

Licet alti vulneris ora Abſtiterint atroque cadant cum ſanguine fibræ. This is in uſe to this very day: If a Dog be hurt in the belly, and ſo that his guts fall out, and yet the guts not broken nor pierced; let the varlet of the Kennell take the Dog quickly, and put up his guts ſoftly into his belly with the ends of his finger; then let him cut a ſlice of Lard, and put it within the belly right againſt the hole that is made, and he muſt have a Lyngell in readineſſe to ſow up the skin, and at every ſtich that he takes, let him

him knit his thrid: for elſe, aſſoon as the thrid ſhould rot or break in one place, all the reſt would ſlip, and ſo the wound would open again, before it be throughly healed. Alwaies anoint the wound which you ſtitch up with freſh butter, and put lard in it, for that will make him licke it. The needle wherewith a Dog ſhould be ſowed, ſhould be four-ſquare at the point: and the varlet of the Kennell ſhould never go on field to hunt either Bore, Beare, or Wolfe, without ſuch a needle, lingels, and lard in readineſſe.

Plurima per catulos rabies. It is a frequent diſeaſe *Les ſept eſpeces de rage. Rage chaude & deſeſperée.*

Courante, mûe, tombante, flaſtrée, endormie, rheumatique.

Vermiculum dixère. The opinion and practiſe of worming Dogs we ſee very antient, and popular: yet for the certain benefit of it, ſee it queſtioned by a very experienced Maſter in this knowledg. *F.* ſaith

Il y a pluſieurs hommes qui ont voulu dire que le ver qui vient ſous la langue du chien eſt la cauſe de le faire enrager. ceque ie leur nie. Combien quo'n die que le chien ne court pas ſi toſt en cette maladie, quand il a le ver oſté de la langue. Ie m'en rapporte a ce qui en eſt.

Lapis

Lapis vivus. He means *Gypſum*, or more plainly *Calx viva, lime.*

Corpus perſequitur ſcabies. There are *quatre eſpeces de galles.* The Mange, Tetters, Ring worms, and Scabs.

Oleum vivum. By this he ſeemes to mean *Petroleum.*

Reſtat equos finire notis. This I have only ſeen ſpoken upon by Engliſh writers, (I mean in the body of hunting) and by our exact Poet. M. beſides that he writes of the ordering and dieting of the hunting horſe, in his cheap and good Husbandry, *Book* 1. *Ch.* 5. he hath likewiſe ſpent one whole book in his *Cavalerice* (as he intitles it) in treating of the hunting Nag. After ſuch exquiſite treatiſes of the Courſer, I ſhall not be bold to enquire farther; being deſirous not to ſeem to have miſſed altogether thoſe things which I eſteem very difficult, yet worthy to be purſu'd, either a felicity of ſpeaking, or at leaſt the time and place of ſilence.

FINIS.

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